Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

The FARM-POULTRY
Semi-Monthly

VOL. 15. BOSTON, MASS., NOVEMBER 1, 1904. No. 21.

Interesting Story of the Rhode Island Red

THE Rhode Island Red fowl enjoys the distinction of being the only American variety of fowls named for a locality, and developed in the place which gave its name. I make no exception in favor of the "Bucks County" fowl, for that so-called variety never attained any marked prominence, and probably not one frequenter of poultry shows in a hundred has ever seen one. Though I have visited poultrymen in all parts of the north and east, and visit many shows every year, I have in the last eight years seen just one lot of fowls exhibited as Bucks County fowls, and met just one poultry keeper breeding fowls which were called by that name. So I think it unnecessary to give a breed never prominent, and now almost unknown, any recognition among established varieties of fowls.

The Rhode Island Red has the further unique distinction of being a breed with the making of which fanciers had nothing to do. It was made and bred for years in the locality where it originated until it became practically the common fowl of that district of Rhode Island, before it was taken up by fanciers at all. The history of its development is one of unusual interest, though free from sensational or striking features. The very simplicity and naturalness of the steps by which the breed was made make its narrative attractive. The story has been told in many ways at many times, but I have always liked best the "Notes on Rhode Island Reds," included in Part II. of the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station, from which I quote as much as refers to the origin of the breed:

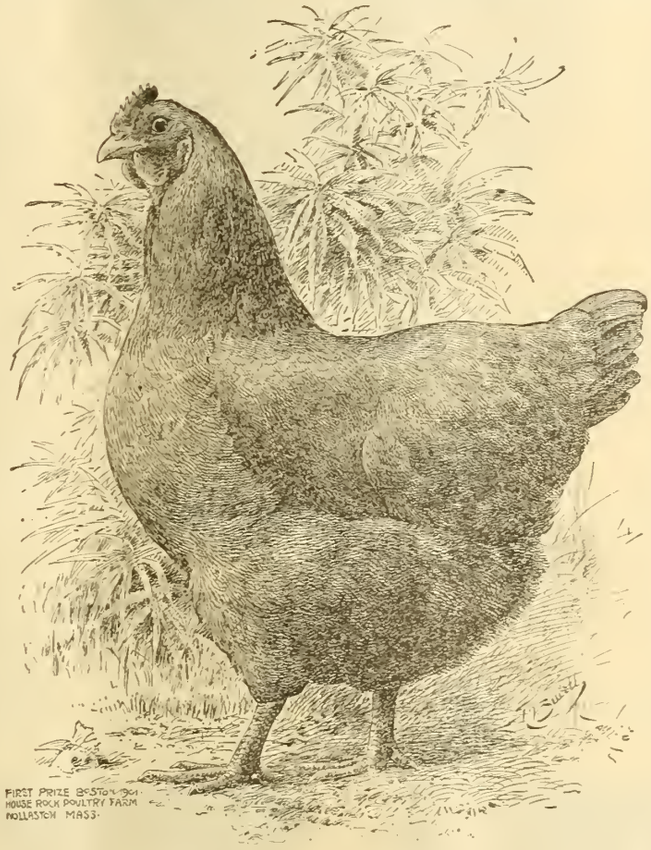
According to what seems to be reliable testimony, the variety of fowls now commonly called Rhode Island Reds, originated nearly fifty years ago. The late William Tripp, of Little Compton, is accredited with having bred the foundation stock.

Several interesting points are stated in a letter by Mr. George T. Howard, of Little Compton, who writes as follows: "The Rhode Island Reds originated on the farm of William Tripp, (now deceased). This man raised them for a good many years, and after a time other people around town got them. They were called the 'Bill Tripp' fowl. Finally some one from out of town, I think, came through the town, bought up some of the best of them, and took them to some poultry show and called them Rhode Island Reds. I think they are a very good fowl for this climate, and am raising them altogether at present."

Mr. P. H. Wilbour, son of Isaac C. Wilbour, who was one of the veteran poultry raisers and handlers of Little Compton, writes: "A few years ago Miss Rebecca, daughter of William Tripp, informed me that a certain Dr. Aldrich came there and bought a few pullets and cockerels. He exhibited them, calling them Rhode Island Reds, and this is the first intimation that she had of the name (R. I. Reds). Dr. Aldrich is a Fall River man. To the best of my knowledge and belief the present Rhode Island Reds have existed about twenty or twenty-five years, and for at least ten years of that period were confined to Mr. Tripp's farm and the farms of such of his neighbors as obtained eggs or fowls from him, among the earliest of whom was my father, who for several years handled the bulk of Mr. Tripp's eggs and chickens, we setting a great many of the eggs and raising the pullets."

Another neighbor, Mr. I. A. Seabury, of Little Compton, in a letter dated Nov. 13, 1899, writing of the Rhode Island Reds, says: "The originator hereabouts was William Tripp, of this town (not living). He told me that he bred them from Malays and Brahmas."

Capt. Benjamin E. Tripp, of New Bedford, son of William Tripp, in a letter written Jan. 17, 1900, kindly furnished the following information: "To begin with, as far back as 1854, John Macomber, of Westport (living near what is now called Central Village, but then called Westport townhouse) and my father William Tripp, both of them, ran teams to New Bedford as marketmen. They took the matter in hand to see if they could not, by crossing different strains of fowls, get better layers than the fowls in the surrounding country, and also better looking poultry for the market. The result of their trials was the production of the so-called Rhode Island Reds of today. Previous to that they were called the 'John Macomber' or the 'Tripp' fowls. It is only about eight years since they were called the Rhode Island Reds. My father and Mr. Macomber exchanged, I think, twelve hens and a cockerel, and it was a rivalry between the two who would get the best results. My father obtained the best results, and in doing it he crossed the fowls through two generations by putting a Chitagong cock with the pullets he had raised from what was called the Cochin China, these being the original fowl that they both started with. The result proved so satisfactory to



Exhibition S. C. Rhode Island Red Pullet.

both Mr. Macomber and my father that they both kept the strain for their own use for about five years, but kept picking out the best looking pullets and cockerels that they both raised, and exchanged cocks until they came up to the present standard. On the start it was the intention of both my father and Mr. Macomber to get the best layers, and what would dress off as the best looking fowls, for the market. The original Cochin China, as they were called at that time, were about all feathered on the legs and also on the feet, but by continuous picking out of pullets and cockerels without feathers on their feet and legs he got out of them. He also picked the pullets and cockerels with bright yellow legs, and marketed those that were off colored. After the death of Mr. Macomber no one in Westport seemed to take an interest in the fowls. My father still kept changing and crossing, but did not get any that suited like the 'old sort,' as he used to call them. He also tried to cross them with Light Brahmas, also with Plymouth Rocks, but was not satisfied, as the chicks did not seem so hardy as the originals. When his fowls began to take the lead as winter layers (which, if my memory is correct, was about thirty-five years ago) people wanted to get some of the 'Tripp' fowl, and commenced to come after eggs to set, as they found out that his fowl were great layers, and he also got three to four cents more per dozen for his eggs than the rest of the farmers in the town. At that time the farmers were doing quite a business with fowl, but nothing compared with the present time.

"You wanted to know about the characteristics of my father as a fowl fancier. Not until the few last years of his life did he take so much pains about the build and plumage of the cockerels, as long as they did not have black feathers on the body, and feathers on the legs. They had to have bright yellow legs to be kept. In the last of his fowl raising he was picking for the best looking plumage, best shape, and not too coarse boned fowl.

"You are at liberty to publish anything I have written as regards the Rhode Island Reds, so called, a name that was given them by Isaac C. Wilbour, of Little Compton, one of the large poultry and egg producers. As he told me himself he thought it a good name for them."

The following notes relative to the location and distribution of the Rhode Island Reds were kindly supplied by Dr. N. B. Aldrich, of Fall River, under date of Dec. 31, 1899:

"In 1890 I could not obtain any history of the Rhode Island Reds outside of the territory bounded by the Seaconnet river, the Atlantic ocean, the east branch of Westport river, and the Massachusetts line. The great poultry farmers on the south shore, Sisson, Tripp, Seabury, Manchester, Beebe, Brown, Wilbour, etc., all bred Rhode Island Reds in 1890, and fine flocks they were. At Miss Tripp's, north of the south shore, (one mile from Levi Sisson's), I obtained the history of her flock that dated back forty years (now fifty years). She remembered her father bringing the red rooster home, and they have bred the fowls ever since. There were rose and single comb fowls, I should say more rose than single. They were undoubtedly of the old rose and single comb red Shanghai blood. At Tiverton Four Corners, in 1891, I obtained as fine a specimen of Rose Combed Rhode Island Red cock as I ever saw in my life, red to the skin, and today his blood is undoubtedly to be found in some of the best strains of Buff Wyandottes as well as in some good strains of Rhode Island Reds. The first Reds on the island of Rhode Island were at Bateman's Point, Newport, from my eggs. Later they were found in the neighborhood of Portsmouth. In 1891 or 1892 I found practically no Rhode Island Reds on the island, or east of Hick's bridge, so-called, except one flock on the road to Horseneck. Between Westport river and New Bedford there were no Reds in the early 'nineties. Tolman's Reds (Bay View House, Tiverton), were raised from eggs obtained from Mr. Cottrell in 1892 or 1893. Mr. Cottrell's Reds were called Red Malays. They were all single comb, (not a rose comb in the flock), and some of the best Buff Rock strains date back to these single comb Reds of Mr. Cottrell's. In the Tiverton country the Reds were not rose comb but single, and were called Malays more often than they were called Rhode Island Reds. These Reds had no suggestion of Leghorn blood in them. The Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds now in Tiverton were obtained from Little Compton. At Westport (head of river) the Reds looked 'Leghorny.' There was no doubt some rose comb Leghorn blood in some of the flocks. At Central Village the Rhode Island Reds were rose and single comb, and were bred in large numbers by Mr. Booth and Mr. Kirby (both of whom are now dead) and others, between Central Village, Hick's bridge, and Westport Point. At Little Compton there were Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds. I have no doubt the rose comb came from the Rose Comb Shanghai cock rather than from any Wyandotte or Rose

Comb Leghorn blood, although the latter could occasionally be seen quite plainly. Very little Wyandotte blood could be found. Occasionally some White Wyandotte blood could be found, introduced from cockerels raised by Fred Bowen, of Fall River, but the rose comb, I am sure, antedated any introduction of Wyandotte or Leghorn blood, that is, in the neighborhood of Little Compton (south shore). I exhibited Single Comb Rhode Island Reds at New York in January, 1892, and won prizes on them in the miscellaneous class as Rhode Island Reds."

The exhibition Rhode Island Red of today is a much finer and more finished fowl than the general run of Reds in the section where they originated are or were, and a handsomer fowl than the first Reds exhibited. The "improved" Reds are also better market fowls, more uniform in size and shape, and with better meat development than the farm Reds. They may be better layers—lay more eggs—but from what I have seen of the eggs of both I think most Rhode Island Red breeders should pay more attention to retaining the shape and size of egg which was so strong a point in favor of the farm stock.

Besides giving the poultry world the "only genuine" Rhode Island Reds, the farmers who produced them are credited with having furnished the first fowls exhibited as Buff Plymouth Rocks and Buff Wyandottes. I am sure I don't know how many more red or buff breeds they might have supplied had anyone cared to go through their flocks to select other special types. One effect of the taking up of the Rhode Island Red, by that name, by fanciers has been to create more interest among the farmers raising them in large numbers, in breeding for uniformity in shape, size, and color. Producing them especially for eggs for a great many years, most of these farmers paid little attention to other points; they bred for eggs, and let the other things come as they would, but after there began to be a demand for their Reds for exhibition and for breeding by poultry fanciers, many of the farmers began to

S. C. R. I. Red Cock. Weight 11 Pounds.
Bred on Farm of Chas. F. Thompson & Co., Lynnfield Center, Mass.

improve their stock in the features prized by those making this demand, and though it could hardly be said that any of the large stocks, considered as a whole, would class in appearance with the choice exhibition stocks of the best breeders, there has been great improvement in the general appearance of many flocks, and many of the best birds of each year come from the farm flocks.

The first R. I. Reds that I saw were on exhibition at the Providence, R. I., show in December, 1897. No classification was provided for them at Boston until 1899, and in that year there were but two exhibitors showing R. I. Reds there. Since then they have made strong classes at many of the largest shows in the east, and have begun to be more numerous in other parts of the country. In New England, especially from Rhode Island up the coast, they have had a good deal of a boom for a few years with some evidences now of the reaction which rarely fails to appear at some stage of the exploitation of a variety of fowls that is vigorously pushed by enthusiastic breeders. Few breeds have had more generous or hearty support than the Rhode Island Reds. Personally, though not an especial admirer of the breed, the writer has had to feel a special interest in it because his position as editor of the poultry paper through which it was most natural for the pioneers among R. I. Red breeders to communicate with the public, his blue pencil has often had to save readers of the paper from the extravagant assertions of enthusiastic "Red men," while his painstaking efforts to tell only what he thought was true about the Reds, when readers of the paper asked questions, have again and again brought the maledictions of the more radical breeders upon his head.

Of course something of the same comes up with reference to every variety in which people show any marked interest, but the "Red" boom being the most conspicuous boom of recent years, and central in this locality, caused us rather more trouble than any of the others, until, as the popular interest in the breed increased, the breeders "looking back" discovered that though F.-P. had never been willing to stand for expressions of unqualified approval of any breed of fowls it had given the R. I. Reds more publicity than all the other journals combined.

Winter Eggs--Some Plain Facts and Straight Tips

WITHIN a few weeks—as soon after Nov. 1 as one by one people who expected their pullets to begin laying on or before that date grow tired of the monotonous regularity with which their evening visits to the poultry houses show no eggs in the nests—letters will begin to come to me from all quarters, and the burden of the refrain of all will be, "Why don't my hens lay?" Each writer will tell how well developed his pullets are, how they have for some time looked as if they ought to lay, how well they are housed, fed and cared for, and how perversely in spite of all the conditions being right nature refuses to compel the pullets to produce the proofs of that fact.

From some of these letters I may be able to discover at once what is wrong. From more of them I will be able only to guess at the reasons eggs are not forthcoming. Unless conditions generally are better than they have been for the last three years the general failure of hens to lay will make it always uncertain whether the failure in any flock under consideration is due to local or general causes. I must confess that I await developments of the general situation in regard to egg production with some anxiety, for if there is so great a shortage in egg production this year as there was at this time last year or year before I will be very much at sea in giving advice, while if we get back to old time conditions with a reasonable proportion of stock beginning to lay as per reasonable expectations, I can indicate the common causes of failure to lay with more assurance that the inquirer by the aid of the suggestions given will be able to locate his trouble.

First of all:—Let us put it down as a fact beyond dispute that with all conditions right for the production of eggs the pullets must begin to lay. They cannot help it. Nature must take its course.

Having accepted this proposition as true, we have to assume that if the pullets are not laying—though they seem to be mature and the conditions right—we are wrong in our judgment either of the condition of the pullets or of the conditions which affect them.

Among inexperienced handlers of fowls to err in judgment as to the development of a fowl is most common and most natural. It is customary to estimate the age at which pullets of any variety should lay by common statements about the age at which they do lay. Such statements almost always give the age of the most precocious layers—pullets which in general lay only a few unmarketable eggs, or pullets which are below the average of their kind in size and weight, and which though beginning to lay early and continuing to lay well are not as valuable for layers as those which take a little longer to come to laying maturity, but after they do begin lay eggs of better size. Some Leghorns lay at three months, most Leghorns are nearer five when they begin. I have seen Plymouth Rocks lay in less than four months, but I think the average would be found between six and seven. So it might be said of the other breeds the bulk of the stock need not be expected to lay until a month or more past the age given as that at which it *may* begin to lay.

This, it should be noted, is for stock that has grown right along without any setbacks. If the stock has been checked at any period of its growth we must make due allowance for that. This is what few poultry keepers do. They are worried by anything which checks the growth of their chickens at the time, but after the situation has changed and the chickens are making satisfactory growth they are apt to forget all about that week or ten days or fortnight when the chickens didn't seem to grow at all, or those few nights when they were overheated and sweat in the coops, or that time when they were a little short of feed and had to feed as little as the chicks could get along with in order to be sure of not coming to a time when they would have nothing to give them, or the several weeks when the stock was all too crowded while they were providing the additional room needed.

The poultryman whose experience has been mostly on paper, and perhaps also the one who has been so fortunate as to have had no experiences of the kinds to which I have alluded, may say that most of these things could happen only by gross mismanagement. But the best laid plans of the shrewdest managers frequently go wrong. If they didn't there would be a great many more fortunes made in poultry than there are. We need not stop here to discuss the causes. What we are concerned with is the results. The result of any check of the growth of a pullet is:—if the check produces no permanent bad results to prolong the period of development: if it does produce permanent bad results and stunt the chick the effect on egg production is uncertain. Sometimes the cessation of growth is followed by a very rapid development of sexual characteristics. Sometimes, though growth is checked, sexual development is postponed until the approach of the next natural breeding season. In almost any large stock of pullets from broods that have had varied experiences numerous specimens illustrative of these two conditions following a permanent check in growth may be selected.

The poultry keeper in estimating the condition of his prospective layers must make due allowance for all pullets that have been subject to conditions which resulted in the stunting of some of their number, for there are few things more plain to the careful observer of the ways of pullets than that pullets which seemed outwardly little affected by adverse circumstances are very likely to be much longer in coming to laying maturity than those which have never been in any way subjected to adverse conditions. The poultryman must always remember that the production of normal eggs depends upon a very delicate piece of animal mechanism being in perfect working order. Perhaps the reader will better appreciate how sensitive the reproductive system is if I remind him of the well known fact of the difficulty of getting wild animals to breed in captivity. To be sure this is an extreme illustration, but it takes just such extreme illustrations to emphasize facts which in ordinary cases might elude observation or escape memory if we did not from time to time impress them upon our minds by reference to striking phenomena affected by the same principle.

A very common cause of disturbance or delay in the development of the reproductive faculties of the pullets hatched to begin laying in October or November, is that in the late summer and early fall they are crowded in the quarters which earlier were ample for them, and then are shifted to new quarters just as they were about to begin to lay. This is one of the most important reasons for urging poultry keepers, as I did in the last paper, to put their "early laying" pullets into winter quarters very early. This furnishes a simple explanation of the promptness with which early pullets begin laying in the coops in which they were placed when weaned, and late pullets going into winter quarters a month or two before they could be expected to lay, begin to lay "on time," though conditions are not all favorable, while the pullets upon which they relied for early winter eggs are provokingly slow in beginning to lay.

The reproductive system of the fowl seems to be slightly susceptible to influences affecting the general condition of the fowl at any period, but most susceptible just as it is coming into activity. It is a fact which I have noted again and again, that pullets and hens which had just commenced laying are often stopped, and lay no more eggs for weeks or months, by disturbing influences which have but slight effect either on hens that have been laying for some time or on those that are about to lay but have not yet laid. It is also a fact that hens in general are much more likely to stop egg production as a result of disturbing causes in the late fall and early winter than at any other season. I cannot

White Plymouth Rock.

White Wyandotte.

Mr. H. F. Dearborn, E. Mansfield, Mass. submits these two photographs as illustrating the difference in Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte types.

take space here to present the reasons for this. The fact is what we have to reckon with.

Nearly all beginners in poultry culture believe that it is possible to produce a "strain" of fowls that will lay in fall and winter as naturally as most fowls do in spring and summer, and nearly all beginners believe that winter egg production depends very much on reproducing for the hens the temperature conditions that prevail at the seasons when hens lay without any special thought on the part of the keeper. Nearly all beginners also believe that a "real expert" poultryman can *make hens lay*, and never fails to have his hens laying when eggs are highest.

I think I am within the truth in saying that I have never known a poultry keeper who knew how to make hens lay. I have known many who have been uncommonly successful in getting eggs in early winter, but not uniformly and surely so. Within the last two years I have known of a number who, engaging in egg farming from five to ten years ago, had been so much more successful in getting eggs when eggs are scarce than most poultry keepers are that they were commonly reputed to have discovered the *secret* of making hens lay, whose skill seems now to have utterly failed them. That is another topic on which it would be easy to write a whole chapter, but for the present I want to emphasize only the fact that with the best that experienced poultrymen can do even a fair egg yield in November and the early part of December is less frequent than a yield so small as to be hardly worth mentioning. Most flocks that give a fair yield for the winter begin to lay from the middle of December to the middle of January. There are always here and there flocks that commenced early in the fall and laid well through the first part of the winter. That is what every poultry keeper producing market eggs wants to have his hens do, but with his best efforts and his best judgment he gets an early winter egg yield that makes him feel proud only about once in three or four years. About as often he gets one that disgusts him, and the other year or two of the cycle he gets a moderate yield, and is not dissatisfied if the hens pay for what they eat during the last two months of the calendar year.

I have gone into the statement of the facts in regard to egg production at this season because I have found that the novice's ideas that certain strains will lay in fall and early winter — regardless; and that experts get eggs then—sure; are apt to lead him to try all sorts of ways to make hens lay instead of persistently working by a good system and patiently waiting for it to show results. The changes that he makes in hope of getting results quickly are far more likely to delay them, and the beginner is most sure of getting eggs as early as it is possible to produce them by adopting a good system of care and feeding and following it faithfully through the season.

The all important thing in early winter egg production is to have pullets full grown and coming to laying maturity, without any check to their development just at the beginning of winter; then give them plenty of food in good variety, give it regularly, see that they get air and exercise, and as much sun as possible. Under such conditions one is nearly always sure of at least a fair yield of eggs. Once in a while we come across stock that even with all conditions right may not lay for some months after attaining its growth, but such stock is rare. Some stocks grow more quickly than others and so come to laying maturity sooner, but as a rule, barring cheek or accident, pullets begin to lay very soon after attaining their growth. If laying is delayed it is because some conditions are or have been unfavorable, and in nearly every case they will begin to lay earlier if fed as they have been while growing than if the owner tries just one method, then another, changing every few days or every week or so in hopes of making them lay.

When an inexperienced poultry keeper's pullets lay well—as they frequently do—it is his good fortune as much as his skill. When they fail to lay it is very often due to causes which he could not control, or conditions which cannot be corrected instantaneously. Fowls and animals are much like plants in their growth and development. Though in some ways they are more completely under the control of a skillful breeder and grower, there are many conditions affecting their development for better or worse that are beyond the control of the grower, or at best can be but partially controlled by him. I know that many persons supposed to be authorities or to speak from a sufficient experience make statements in regard to egg production that are responsible for a good deal of the beginner's misunderstandings about it. I think the reader will have little difficulty in coming to the conclusion that statements which indicate that the conditions of egg production are not about as I have stated them are not trustworthy if he will consider these few propositions:

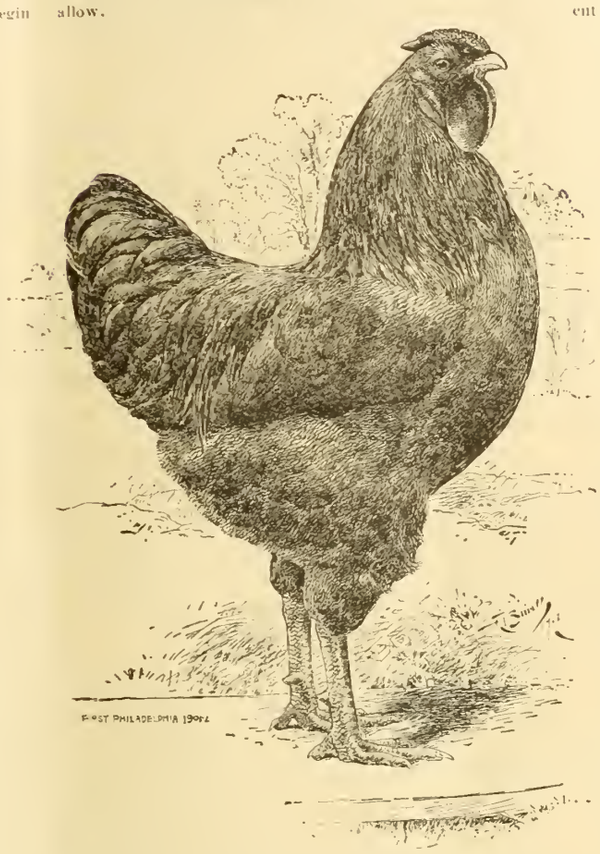
If stock could be bred to have the fall laying habit, such stock would long ere this have been common.

If it were possible for poultry keepers to have perfect control of egg production it would be distributed quite evenly through the year. There would not be scarcity at one time and a superabundance at another. The fact that after many years of efforts of many people to produce eggs in abundance at the period opposite the natural period of best production, the relative production at these periods is but very slightly changed, shows that perfect control of the egg yield cannot have been attained by any considerable number of persons.

If those who claim the contrary really believed what they said, they would surely be producing eggs when eggs are scarcest instead of telling how it is done. If it could be done as they say, poultrymen would be realizing in practice the profits as they can be figured out on paper, and we would have hundreds of them making fortunes instead of making, at best, a little more than a good living.

Understand, I am not talking against early winter egg production. I am simply stating the facts about it, that those who have been misinformed on the subject may get their true bearings, and not think that if eggs do not come promptly according to their expectations or according to someone else's experience, they must change stock, change methods or food or do something different. Unless there is something radically wrong with the stock, the conditions or the methods, I consider it much better for a poultry keeper trying to get eggs as early in the winter as possible to stick to whatever system he is using and "fight it out on that line if it takes all winter."

Having said so much by way of encouragement of the breeder who is getting more disappointment than eggs, and in explanation of the possible causes of delay in egg production, I will give now some information both general and special about ways of promoting growth and maturity, and bringing the stock to productiveness as quickly as circumstances will allow.



Buff Wyandotte Cock.
Winner of Six Firsts, including New York and Philadelphia. Owned by Dr. N. W. Sanborn, Bellingham, Mass.

If the stock is simply immature the one and only way to hasten maturity is by good feeding and as heavy feeding as it can stand. One common cause of slow maturity is that the stock cannot stand heavy feeding—has not the strong digestive system necessary to enable it to digest the increased amount of food which, as the weather grows colder, it is necessary that it should digest to maintain the heat of the body, supply its wastes, and supply material for growth at the rate that it had been supplied when little of the food was taken to keep up bodily heat. The building up of the digestive system is work that should have begun with the feeding and care of the young chick, but if it has been neglected better begin now than continue neglect. Any fowl not actually in a condition of decline I would consider worth going to work on. For fowls in this condition I would adopt the feeding rule of "little and often," which works so well for very small chicks, for infants and for convalescents. Give rich and easily digested foods. Let the pullets at each meal satisfy their appetites but not overload their crops and gizzards. Make three principal meals each day, one being a mash and the other two of hard grain. Then between meals give cut bone and meat once a day, and green stuff once a day.

For feeding for the purpose we are now considering I would use a cooked mash, and a rich one — a mash made rich with meat or soup of meat and bone, and bulky with cooked vegetables, rather than with large amounts of bran and cut hay. Then let one grain feed be of wheat or oats, and the other and heavier one of cracked corn.

The order in which the meals are given is not material. Personally, I have always found it more convenient to feed mash in the morning, but I have never seen any proof that the time of feeding it made any difference. Of course I don't mean that the mash may be fed one day in the morning, another day at noon, and some other day in the evening. There should be regularity in whatever system is adopted. If the mash is fed at noon or evening the proportion of mash to hard grain in the ration will often be less than when the mash is fed in the morning, because the chickens may come to the noon feed with partly filled crops, or with less keen appetites than for the first feed of the day.

Still, if the meals are proportioned right it should make little difference, for when feeding cracked corn heavily in deep litter there will usually be enough left over night to give the pullets fair picking and inducement to exercise for an hour or more before the mash is given them in the morning. Very early feeding of the mash is not generally advisable. If my fowls came from the roosts hungry enough to eat a hearty meal of mash at daylight I would feed heavier in the evening. Well fed fowls generally will feed better all through the day if never given their full breakfast until the sun is well up. If grain is given for breakfast it may be strewn in the litter at dusk or after the evening before, and unless drinking pans are empty the fowls will require no attention for several hours.

For pullets to be built up, I would give the green food, preferably cabbage about the middle of the morning, and the cut bone about an hour before the evening feed. There is no objection to keeping green stuff before the pullets all the time if the supply is sufficient for that, but if it is to be fed at stated times, make it about the middle of the forenoon. For these pullets, too, I would feed cut bone either daily, or five or six days a week. They will probably eat about the same amount per week whether fed twice, or three or four or seven times. They may sometimes eat a little more when fed often, but mine never did — not so it would be noticed. For stock with robust digestion, I would, to save labor and suit my own convenience, make the number of meals as small as possible, and feed full at every meal; but special cases sometimes require special treatment to get the results we are seeking.

For pullets that were "all right," but immature at this season, I would feed all they would eat, and would have no fear of overfeeding, provided the pullets could take a fair amount of exercise. Unless it was as convenient to cook the mash as to scald or mix it cold, I would not take the trouble to cook it, for though I think it probable that a cooked mash is easier digested than a partly cooked or raw one, I don't believe that a fowl with normal good digestion needs to have digestion made easy for it, or is in any way benefited by that sort of dieting. Indeed I am and have been for years very strongly of the opinion that misdirected efforts to make digestion easy for chicks are responsible for most of the cases of weak digestion and indigestion. The digestive apparatus, like every other function of a normal fowl, is made for use, is developed by use, and injured almost equally by lack of use or by abuse.

In grains, I have mentioned only the few which are in general use and almost everywhere available at reasonable prices. Of the three mentioned — corn, wheat, and oats — oats need more careful scrutiny in buying, for they are likely to contain too little of good well filled grain. Wheat and corn one can see the quality of at a glance. Barley, where it can be obtained, is quite as good a feed as wheat; some lots of barley are better than some lots of wheat, but for feeding poultry the price of barley should be enough less than that of wheat to make proper allowance for the hulls.

It is advisable to feed all grains in litter. It is possible to feed on the bare ground or in troughs, so that the fowls take little exercise and still get good results in eggs, and no apparent detriment to the fowls during the early part of the winter, but heavy feeding without exercise almost invariably begins to show its effects before spring. Many of the fowls become fat and logy, and quit laying.

The composition and mixture of the mash is a stumbling block to a good many poultry keepers. It is a very hard matter to describe a good mash so that one who has never seen it will get the right idea of it. A good many poultry keepers who think they make good mashes make very poor ones, and a good many times when fowls don't eat the mash it is not because they are not hungry, but because the mash is not appetizing.

For this time, I will give just one way of making a good mash, giving the approximate amounts of each ingredient required to make a mash for seventy-five or eighty medium sized hens. The reader will understand that the proportions must be slightly varied sometimes to get the desired results, because different lots of a food stuff are not always of the same quality and texture. One has to earn by experiment and experience to make the final and minor adjustments of proportions which result in giving the mash the desired consistency.

Take about two quarts of corn meal and scald it with boil-

ing water, stirring all the time until you have a stiff mush, free from lumps. The meal can be scalded most conveniently in a pail. A twelve quart pail will do, but a larger pail will be more convenient if the rest of the mixing is to be done in the pail. For thorough and satisfactory mixing I would advise — even for a pailful of mash — mixing in a trough or box, such as is shown on page 346 in the September 1st issue of this paper.

Now, if you continue mixing in the pail, stir in about two quarts of bran first, then add about a quart more of bran. Your bran may have a good deal of fine middlings in it. If so, your mash should now stick together pretty well, and be about as stiff as you can mix it with a strong iron spoon. Now take about a quart of beef scraps and stir in. If the mash seems too dry and inclined to separate like moist earth try mixing in some white middlings, red dog, or no grade flour, all of which are "sticky" when moistened, and tend to make the mash hold together.

It is when it comes to this stage of the stirring that you will begin to appreciate the advantages of a mixing trough and spade. For no matter how much work one may put in mixing with a spoon, when he has done all the spoon can do, if the mash is turned out into a trough and mixed over with a spade, the mixture is soon seen to be more thorough, and besides it is possible to work a good deal more bran and red dog or flour into it. And the more ground stuffs you can work into it and still have it hold together well the better your fowls will like it.

As with many other really simple operations, it takes much longer to tell about this than for one who understands it to do it. One who scalds his meal and puts it right into a mixing trough, has good judgment as to quantities of the other ingredients the mash before him will take, and slaps them right in, will have his mash all ready in very short order. Errors in judgment as to quantities, if not too great, can generally be rectified without much difficulty.

The first error to avoid is the use of water that is not boiling, and will not swell the meal. As long as the mash is moist enough to take it up, bran and shorts can be added. If the mash seems sticky and heavy add mostly bran; if inclined to separate add the more sticky shorts or flour.

If your mash seems to have a little too much dry matter in it, you may be able to bring it out all right by more thorough mixing. Continued mixing will often give results that will surprise you. Still you should learn to avoid the necessity for it. If mixing will not give the desired consistency put a little more water on the mash—hot if you have it, if not, cold will do; mix until wet all through, then add shorts, red dog or flour, and you should be able to get the results you want. Or if you have the boiling water convenient scald a little more meal and mix into the first mash.

Whatever else you do or don't do, don't give the mash to the fowls until you think you have it right, and in judging whether it is right learn to be guided by the way the fowls eat it. Their taste and judgment are generally good.

Southern Grasses for Poultry

THE present high prices of grain should have a beneficial effect upon southern poultry raising. The average flock carries by far too many second and third rate breeders. These should be marketed at once to cut down feed bills, and for the betterment of the next season's breeding. High priced grain will cull closer in the south this year than the judgment of the average breeder, and greatly to his benefit.

The high priced grain will have another beneficial effect upon southern poultry. It will be the cause of planting a larger crop of wheat, oats, barley, and rye than usual. And as the average flock runs at large during the winter, this will afford excellent grazing. But the point I wish to emphasize concerns most the fancier who yards his fowls during the whole year. If they have planned wisely they have yard room ample for a dividing fence, which will allow for permanent grazing. If one half be sodded to Bermuda this will give a fair grade of grass during the summer and fall. The other half should be sown to cereals, grasses, or clovers for winter grazing.

Too many people provide grass for poultry with about the same feeling that they would give a lump of sugar to some favorite horse—because they seem to like it.

Grass for poultry is as necessary as forage is for stock. It distends the stomach and causes the gastric fluids to flow, aiding digestion and toning up the system. Not only is it beneficial to poultry, but it is the most economical feed that we can provide. Wheat in the local market is worth today $1.25 per bushel, corn 75c. To feed wheat to twenty fowls twelve days means an outlay of $1.25. Give these same twenty fowls a grass plot 32 x 100 feet — 3,200 square feet, and allow them one hour each morning and evening on it, and the feed bill will not exceed 80c. for the twelve days, representing a saving of nearly two-fifths of the cost. I do not know of any other way by which so much can be saved in actual cost, and at the same time give decidedly better results.

We turn stock and cattle out to grass in the spring and, unless working or milking them, give no feed whatever. We sell our cattle out of the pasture, in fine condition, without feeding of any kind. We can, in a measure, do the same with our poultry. I recently ate at a neighbor's a toothsome fowl, fat and of an excellent flavor, that was said to have been raised entirely in the front yard where only blue grass and white clover grew.

It is not too late to try this plan even for this winter. If the land is rich nothing better can be found than barley. Rye, wheat, or oats are easily grown and can be sown at almost any time. I find crimson clover is most readily eaten of all the clovers, with white clover a close second. Alfalfa will be eaten if nothing else is provided. But my experience with it has not been as satisfactory as with other clovers. I regard rape as a last resort, the poorest feed of them all. Green food gives health, vigor, and eggs, and saves two-fifths of the grain bill. It is the poultryman's best friend.

S. H. STRICKLAND.

Seneca, S. C.

Can He Make $100 a Week Fattening Chickens?

EDITOR FARM-POULTRY:—I have been in the market poultry business for the past ten years, and as certain changes are being made in the plant that I am now manager of (changes that do not coincide with my views) I am thinking of resigning my position and starting into the poultry fattening (stall feeding) business. But before going into this venture would like to have your views on several questions.

Would it be profitable to locate near New York city, and depend on buying the birds to be fattened from the commission merchants there?

Is the fattening business a business practiced only part of the year, or could it be profitably conducted as an all the year round business?

Could a man start by buying 1,000 birds each week in the markets there, then fatten each lot three weeks, and dress off neatly by an expert, and in this way market an average of 1,000 birds per week, and carry only 3,000 on hand continually?

A man could buy in the New York markets live birds at from ten to twelve cents per pound, and by fattening three weeks, could he not make the bird gain one pound in weight? Then allowing one-half pound shrinkage for dressing. In other words, make the dressed bird weigh one-half pound more than the live weight of the bird when bought?

Now, if I bought 1,000 birds, live weight averaging, say, three and one-half pounds each, or 3,500 pounds at twelve cents a pound, or $420 for the 1,000 birds, then, by fattening, make them dress off four pounds each, or 4,000 pounds, which a eighteen cents a pound (a fair price) would bring me in gross $720, which would leave me the difference between $720 — that I sold for, and $420 that I originally paid for them, or $300 difference, out of which must come all expenses of fattening and dressing. These expenses certainly should not amount to over $200 for the three or four weeks fattening, and allowing that expenses would be as high as this it would leave me $100 net profit.

Now, Mr. Editor, allowing that these figures could be twisted "every sich way," am I chasing a rainbow in thinking that I can make a net profit of ten cents per bird on every bird I fatten? If so, will you please show me where I am wrong?

I have $5,000 to back me in this if I think I can see my way clear to a fair profit, and any help you can or will give me will be appreciated. I feel that my ten years experience in feeding poultry is ample to make a business of this kind pay, and I feel this part of the business is a more sure way, and with less chances for loss than the growing of the birds.

A. A.

I don't think this correspondent is chasing a rainbow in thinking he can make 10c. per bird on 1,000 a week; he is merely fattening birds on paper. A man buying and fattening chickens this way would probably some weeks on some lots make as good a profit as Mr. A. has figured. But there are fifty-two weeks in a year, and in buying 52,000 chickens in the market he would, if he made it a point to buy 1,000 a week, get a good many lots on which he would make little or no profit, and some on which he would lose.

I doubt whether he could take the ordinary live chickens as they come to market, and after a few weeks feeding get the best market price for them. He seems to have taken his figures from a late New York market report, to have taken the figure quoted for nearby and western chickens alive for his buying price and the highest price quoted for fancy large Pennsylvania chickens as his selling price. It is possible that this price might be obtained for a part of his fattened chickens, but it is likely that a considerable part of them would grade lower and sell for several cents a pound less.

I think it would be practically impossible for a buyer to collect a thousand chickens a week through the commission houses and get chickens that would give him uniform results. To go into the market for that number of live chickens of 3½ lbs. weight every week might invite an advance in the price of live chickens of that weight. An advance of a cent a pound would mean $35 on a thousand 3½ lb. chickens. Chickens coming from here, there and everywhere would not give uniform results. Some might grow and fatten well. Some would put on flesh slowly and require twice as long as estimated to make the gain required. Some would make no gain in weight and quality at all. Occasionally some sick birds would be bought and some contagious disease going through the flock would cause heavy losses. Because many chickens after having been moved to a different climate and to different conditions and feeding go out of condition, "get distemper," and take from several weeks to as many months to begin growing right again, there would probably be a large percentage of the chickens bought each week that would take much more than three weeks to make the required advance in weight, while many of them might have to be sold for less than was paid for them; for chickens that grow this way rarely make poultry that will pass for *fancy*.

There are a good many things to consider as likely to cut down the estimate of profit given in the above letter. The business could hardly be an all year round business, because chickens suitable for fattening could not be bought in the market the year round. Just how much of the year live chickens can be bought at prices that would make it pay to fat and dress them, I would not say without investigating the subject more closely than I can at present, but I do not think it would be much over half the year.

Still, while I can point out a good many things that would cut down the estimated profit of 10c. per chicken, I see no reason why a skillful fattener and handler, who was also a judicious buyer and seller, and in general a good business man should not make a very good thing out of the buying and fattening of chickens, buying them not in stated numbers at regular intervals, but as he could buy chickens suitable for his purpose, and selling when ready.

If buying in the open market I think he would find the most profit not in buying the best live chickens offered, chickens that would dress off well, but chickens that were good in frame and poor in flesh, though good healthy chickens. With such stock he has a chance to put on more weight, and though he might not be able to sell them as *fancy*, he should be able to buy them at a few cents less than the best market price for live chickens and to sell at a good advance.

I doubt whether a special fattening business of this kind could be handled to good advantage as a specialty or as the sole business of the proprietor. I feel very sure that only the exceptional man, one in ten thousand, could start it on a large scale and run it to pay from the outset. To buy chickens through commission houses one should be in constant touch with the markets and in a position to buy whenever a good trade is offered.

Thus if at any time the market is overstocked it is possible for one who is on the ground and ready to buy and take care of the chickens to buy low in expectation of feeding for fattening or improvement and selling on a more favorable market. That means that the poultryman doing this is doing a business which in so far as his buying and selling is concerned is rather speculative.

At Rudd's Orocco Farm at South Natick, Mass., they do something in this way with hens, buying live hens when they are a drug on the market, and cheap; colonizing them over their large farm, using them as layers for awhile and selling either alive or dressed when the market is favorable. This feature of the business is one I have long intended to write up for FARM-POULTRY readers, but have never been able to do it when the houses were stocked. In this case I understand that there is no regular *system*, and no effort to keep that part of the business running regularly. The equipment consists of a lot of cheap colony houses. When Mr. Rudd gets a chance to buy a promising lot of hens cheap he buys and sends out to the farm. Such as lay well are used for layers as long as they are profitable for that purpose, then marketed; others are marketed according to their condition or the market demands. As the houses are emptied they are allowed to remain so until another good opportunity to buy is presented.

In the goose fattening industry, which has several times been described in this paper, we have a fattening business carried on under different conditions. Few, practically none of the growers of geese in the best goose growing sections fatten their geese; so all geese go to market through the hands of the fattener. His business is done in about six months of the year, requires a large capital, and in a good year will make him enough in the six months or so in which it is active to keep him comfortably for the year. Again he may have very heavy losses for several years in succession.

The best way for a man situated as Mr. A. is and not quite sure of either the business or himself, to do, is to try it on a small scale first, buying a hundred or two a week. I most assuredly would advise doing it in connection with other branches of poultry keeping at first. If developments of the fattening branch of the business warranted making it exclusive, that could be worked out gradually. If I were going to try fattening, though, I think I would go to a section where chickens suitable for my purpose were produced in large quantities, rather than locate near an eastern market, and take the chickens shipped there alive.

Editorial Page of Farm - Poultry

The Value of Grass for Poultry.

THOUGH thoroughly appreciating the value of good grass range; with all that goes with it in the way of insects, worms, seeds and exercise as well as grass, we would not wish to fully indorse the statement as to the saving in grain effected by a good grazing ground unless such statement was supported by details sufficient to demonstrate the correctness of his opinion. In our own experience we have never regarded grass, hay or bulky green foods as valuable to substitute for any considerable part of the grain ration. We have always found that chickens well supplied with green food and meat food were heartier feeders of grain than those fed grain alone, except in the extreme hot weather when, if left to themselves, they will generally eat so much green stuff and so little grain that both growth and egg production are checked.

According to our experience and way of estimating values, these accessories of the grain ration do not so much economize in actual cost of food as increase the capacity for digesting and utilizing the staple grain foods. That is, they increase production. We have found; too; that they increase it, as a rule, much more than enough to pay for the increased cost of food. Another point to be considered is that the use of rations so balanced not only increases the efficiency of the digestive organs but by preserving their efficiency prolongs the useful life of the fowl. As Mr. Strickland says, a bulky ration distending the stomach serves certain useful ends. The trouble with the all grain ration is that it is too concentrated. It burns out the digestive apparatus. Fowls can stand it for awhile, and may grow better or lay better on it than they would on a ration containing much green stuff, but they will not last so long.

Some say and think it the better policy to force the fowls for all they are worth, and when they are exhausted turn them off, but the wisdom of that policy is open to doubt. Indeed it has been discredited in many experiences.

In most northern sections grass cannot be grown during the winter. Where our winters are quite reliably "open" enough to give fowls a good many opportunities for foraging, winter rye is the favorite crop for poultry, and it could be used much more than it is.

✠

Give Them Room.

CONTINUING the subject discussed above, we recall a few moments conversation not long ago with a poultryman near Boston who has been very successful in keeping chicks in crowded quarters, and so not much impressed by what we have said a good many times in the past few years about the advantage of giving fowls both young and old abundance of yard room or range.

Said he, "I never appreciated what a difference it made until this season I gave some chickens to my daughter out on the farm, telling her not to put herself out to give them special care: only see that they had enough to eat and let them run. Those chickens are half as big again as those of the same age that I kept at home and did the best I could for. Seeing the two lots in comparison brought it right home to me that I was working too hard for what I got. Next year I will give my chickens more room and less care. Keep on telling the people about the advantage of giving them room. You can't talk it too strong."

That is what we propose to do. We would like to persuade every poultry keeper in the country to keep no more stock than he could give the advantages they need, and could keep on the ground at his command without making it unsightly. We know one man who several years ago became interested in poultry. We advised him to keep but a dozen. He thought three or four dozen nearer the right number. They did so well that he kept 75 or 80 last winter. Now he tells us he is going to cut the number down to 25. Perhaps in another year he will get to the dozen.

There is no need, in most cases, of a man or woman making the care of a few dozen or score of fowls a burden. The more room you give the fowls up to the limit of what they will use, the less work you have to do for them. Working for them may be a pleasure sometimes, but when the care of a few fowls interferes with work or with other pleasures and recreations much of the pleasure derivable from poultry is lost.

✠

The New York Poultry Shows.

THREE poultry shows are to be held in New York city this winter. There is the "Herald Square" show to be held in the Herald Square Exhibition Hall, Nov. 28—Dec. 3; the German-American poultry exhibition to be held in the Casino on 156th street, Dec. 17—20; and the "New York show," to be held in Madison Square Garden, Jan. 3—7.

The German-American show does not appear to be in any way a competitor of the others. Between the other two there seems to be some feeling, but we are not sufficiently informed as to the views and attitude of the management of either of them to know whether there is more in the situation than is apparent on the surface.

The position of the backers of the Herald Square show, as stated in their early announcements, was that there was room in New York city for another show; that there were more people desirous of exhibiting at New York than could be accommodated with space in Madison Square Garden — enough of them to support a second large show; and that a show held in Herald Square would be attended by many persons who would not go to the show at Madison Square; that, in short, it would not in any way interfere with the other show.

While we have heard no expression, either direct or indirect, of feeling about this second show from anyone connected with the management of the Madison Square Garden show, some concern about the effect of a second large show on the Madison Square show has been expressed by people whose sympathies are with that show, and these have tended to give those who interest themselves in such matters the impression that the Herald Square show is regarded as a move "against" the other.

From an outside point of view the most serious objection to holding two shows in the same city, however large, is the confusion that may possibly arise from the fact that two different persons may advertise as having won the same prize at *New York*, or whatever other place two shows might be held. For a good many years a prize won at New York has meant a prize won at Madison Square Garden at the show managed by Mr. H. V. Crawford and Capt. Chas. M. Griffing, and won in competition with the best birds the country could produce, while to fanciers throughout the country the fact that a man has won at New York, the metropolis of the country, has always added more to his reputation than would similar winning at any other show.

Now the holding of a second show at New York unquestionably makes it possible for any exhibitor who wins at the Herald Square show to advertise his prizes simply as New York winnings. It is not to be supposed that any promoter of the Herald Square show had this in view. At the same time it must be plain as day to everyone who gives the point a moment's consideration that if any exhibitor is disposed to advertise his winnings at the Herald Square show as "New York" winnings, leaving those who read his ads. to infer that they were Madison Square winnings, the promoters of the Herald Square show cannot prevent that. The poultry papers might exercise a censorship over their advertising columns, requiring that mentions of winnings at New York specify at which show, but that would not prevent advertising them ambiguously by circular and by letter.

Some may think we borrow trouble unnecessarily, and gratuitously impugn the honor of advertisers in anticipating that there would not be the most scrupulous care taken by all winners at both shows to leave no doubt in any mind as to the exact value of any prize won. Not so. We are simply judging what will be by what has been. Even though the majority of persons calling attention to their winnings at New York may be specific about them, the few who do not will make no end of trouble for publishers and others, and perhaps deceive a good many unsuspecting buyers.

Thus far we have been assuming that the exhibits at the Herald Square show might not be of a class which would call for as much merit in winning specimens as at the Madison Square show. We think it no reflection on the projectors of the Herald Square show to assume this. The assumption might prove to be erroneous, but it is reasonable to suppose that the later established show would at first draw more entries from those who had not been exhibitors at the other, or at any rate; had not been successful exhibitors, and we must not forget it is the old show that has made the reputation which gave the New York show a prominence among poultrymen commensurate with the importance of the city in which it is held. The importance of the city helped the show in more ways than one; but at the same time to round out the reputation of the show it was necessary to conduct a show that would do full credit to its location there.

As conditions are now anyone who chooses to do so has a perfect right to get up a poultry show anywhere he pleases. The fact that in doing so he is taking advantage of what has been accomplished by another show has no material bearing on this point, nor can the fact that conditions are created which favor misrepresentation be considered as in any way affecting the right of persons desiring to hold a show to do so. It is not a question of right and wrong, but of expediency, and as a question of expediency we think it should be solved by the fanciers at large rather than by those personally interested. Such incidents as this, as the division of the fanciers at Chicago which resulted in two shows being held there last year, as the conflict of dates between New York and Boston a few years ago, and as the omission of the Boston show last year indicate very plainly the need of a higher authority regulating such matters.

Such authority can be created only by voluntary organization of show associations in which authority over certain matters relating to the conduct of shows is taken from the associations and conferred upon the central organization, or through a national poultry association so organized that shows outside of its authority would not have the standing with poultrymen that those affiliated with it would have. With such conditions there might still be two shows held in a city; the right of anyone disposed to do so to hold a show would remain unimpaired, but—and here is the essential point— there would be only one show authorized by the national poultry association, only one that would have the standing with fanciers which the show held under the rules of the association to which practically all fanciers would belong would have. Associations might still divide, but one wing would be "regular" and the other would be "half breed." It still might happen that someone who had been active in the work of a show would drop out, but it would not be possible for one or two men to make the holding of a show affecting the interests of many people dependent upon their convenience.

We have used the shows in the big cities to make our point, but the conditions described have been duplicated many times in smaller places. While associations and shows were few each could be a "law unto itself" just as men may be in sparsely inhabited regions, but when individuals or interests begin to crowd each other it becomes necessary that each should give up something of his independent rights and all submit to the authority thus vested in a governing body of their own creation and selection. This is the crying need in the poultry world today.

✠

Bad Judges and Good Judges.

WE BEGIN to have somewhat the same feeling with regard to Mr. T. E. Orr that a certain newspaper publisher professes in regard to a certain occupant of a high office, whose conduct of that office is not in general pleasing to the publisher. Said he, in a public address, "I respect Mr. ——— as a *source of copy*."

It seems almost a shame to shy things at Mr. Orr whenever he presents himself as a tempting target, because it happens so often. Yet, as often as otherwise, the case is one where his position ought not to pass without comment. Mr. Orr seems to have an uncommon faculty for queering his own plans.

For instance, he wants to make all the judges amenable to the A. P. A., and by way of coaxing them into subjection he offends something like nine-tenths of them by the method and results of the selection of judges at St. Louis, his connection with the St. Louis show having come to him because of his prominence in the A. P. A. From the pronouncements given out at St. Louis, a stranger in this land would imagine that there was no real "good" judge save one, but that the few upon whom he set the seal of his approval might perchance judge fairly and honestly.

Recently Mr. Orr has been contributing to a poultry paper some special articles on poultry judging, which do not seem calculated to promote general good will among judges. Mr. Orr says he has seen judges kill time for half a day at a show, not judging a bird until he knew who owned every coop in that show. Well, perhaps. Other things have been seen, too. Not so very long ago there was another exposition. At that exposition a certain judge judged a certain variety; a certain other judge assisted him. Some people said he coached him. It was known that the first judge was to show at a certain show within a few months; it was more than suspected that judge number two was to judge there. Some naughty people said that judge number two was being taught the types that ought to get first place. Anyway, the birds of judge number one got four out of five firsts, and people have not yet quit talking about it. It would be interesting to have Mr. Orr's comments on influences operating, and phenomena occurring prior to the arrival of the birds and the judges on the scene under consideration.

✠

The World's Fair Poultry Show.

THE next issue of this paper will contain a full account of the poultry show held in connection with the St. Louis Exposition, with the awards in full, if it is possible to get them. We hope it will be, but qualify the announcement because at the Pan-American show at Buffalo, a few years ago, it was not possible to get an official list of awards on poultry.

Lists taken from the coops are likely to be incomplete, and to contain numerous errors, no matter how carefully the work of making such a list is done, but if that should prove to be the only way to get a list, that is the way our list of awards will be made.

We trust, though, that the management of this show will not add to the long list of sins committed in the past failure to completely catalogue the show, and to have marked catalogues on sale as promptly as possible after the awards are made.

Our readers can depend on F.-P. for a fair and readable account of the show, complete in a single issue of the paper. This is the way we like to read reports of matters which interest us, and so we always make an effort to give reports that way. Stringing a report out serially for months after an event has become ancient history may be an easy way to fill up, but we don't think readers really like it.

A Unique Poultry Association.

THE Roseland Poultry Keepers' Coöperative Association, Roseland, Moore County, N. C. George E. Wells, president; Mrs. Jennie P. Wells, vice-president; Mrs. Hannah L. Harvey, sec'y-treasurer; George E. Wells, packer.

This association shall be known as the Roseland Poultry Keepers' Coöperative Association.

The officers shall be president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and packer. They shall have power to appoint such committees as may be necessary to carry on the work.

Officers shall be elected annually at a regular meeting of the association by majority vote.

The annual meeting of the association shall occur on the second Tuesday of January.

All the business of the association shall be conducted by the officials in the name of the association.

The objects of the association are:—

1st. To encourage the development of the poultry industry in Roseland.

2d. To reduce the cost of production to a minimum.

3d. To place on the market eggs that will command a premium.

4th. To secure to the keeper of small flocks equal advantages with the keeper of large flocks.

5th. To help persons with poor health and limited means to earn a living.

Rules and regulations:—

Regular meetings of the association shall be held as deemed best.

The books and correspondence of the association shall be open to the inspection of the members.

No business shall be transacted on Sunday.

All feed stuffs to be purchased by the association as ordered by the members.

All eggs not used at home shall be marketed by the association.

All clerical expenses shall be borne by the association.

The expense of cases, packing, transportation, etc., shall be apportioned per dozen.

As a large white egg commands the highest market price, it is recommended that only such breeds be kept as produce such eggs.

All eggs not used at home shall be stamped and delivered at a central station for grading and packing.

Grade one shall consist of those eggs that weigh twenty-four or more ounces per dozen.

Grade two shall consist of all others.

All soiled eggs shall be washed as gathered, and all eggs shall be kept in a cool place until delivered at the central station.

No eggs shall be delivered at the central station that are over four days old.

Each member shall have a private number.

All eggs shall be stamped with the name of the association and the private number of the producer.

All stamps shall be uniform.

If a buyer finds anything wrong with eggs purchased from the association, he shall at once notify the association, describing the trouble as clearly as possible, and give the number on the egg that the trouble may be traced and remedied.

The guarantee of the association shall rest on the honor of its members.

All eggs shall be gathered at least twice each day, at noon and at night.

No eggs shall be allowed to remain in the nests over night.

Only artificial nest eggs, if any, shall be used.

No males shall be permitted with flocks from which eggs are sold.

All broody hens must be kept from the nests.

All poultry houses and yards must be kept hygienically clean; the houses must be cleaned at least twice each week.

No spitting shall be allowed where poultry run.

No tainted or in anywise spoiled animal or vegetable food shall be used.

The officers, or a committee appointed by them, shall inspect all poultry plants as often as they deem necessary to see that the rules of the association are obeyed.

Members that willfully and persistently violate the rules of the association shall be debarred from the association.

All persons becoming members of the association shall subscribe to the rules of the association and pay an entrance fee of fifty cents.

The members shall use such feeds in such proportions and quantities as they deem best, but it is recommended that the selection be as uniform as possible and be principally of wheat, corn, oats, clover hay and beef scraps, as they produce the most eggs of the best quality, and uniformity in quality as well as size and color is much to be desired.

Members must not let their birds be a nuisance to neighbors.

All sick fowls shall be at once removed from the flock.

All fowls that die from disease shall be burned, not buried.

All eggs must be kept standing on the small end.

The association shall have power to make changes in rules and regulations by two-thirds majority vote of all the members, but proposed changes must be presented at the regular meeting, in writing, setting forth the object of same, at least thirty days before voting on same.

From the Other End of the Earth.

EDITOR FARM-POULTRY:— In renewing my subscription I would say that I find FARM-POULTRY very helpful, and its teachings interesting and thoroughly reliable. I admire your advice to the novice, as many other papers certainly give the beginner the idea that poultry keeping is the royal road to fortune. This is my fourth year on your books, and probably as long as poultry keeping attracts me I shall subscribe to your bright and helpful paper.

In looking over the advertisements in your paper I notice requisites which are common in your country are totally unknown in South Australia, while incubators, bone cutters, etc., are very high in price compared with those of the same make in your country. Cyphers machines are priced here as follows: 120-egg, £9; 220-egg, £12; 360-egg, £15. We, to a very large extent, have to depend upon a wheat diet right through — no boiled beef and bone, beef scraps, clover, maize, etc., as you have it. We can obtain maize, but it costs five to six shillings a bushel, and of course that is out of the running.

We are, happily, so situated that if desired the fowls can roost out on fences, wood heaps, trees, etc., the whole year round, hence we are not put to the expense of building elaborate houses, but if a house is desired a simple shed is all that is required.

H. B. TURNER.

Narridy, South Australia.

Strange as it may seem to Mr. Turner, and perhaps to some readers in this country, too, there are parts of this country where some of the conditions he describes as existing in South Australia may be found. At many points in wheat growing areas other grains than wheat are hard to get. In many places remote from points where these goods are manufactured, prepared meat foods, clover, etc., are so expensive because of the long haul and high freight rates, that the poultry keeper substitutes for them as best he can.

Indeed, it is only within a few years that supplies of this class have been manufactured on a large scale and come into general use among poultry keepers in the territory where they can be had at reasonable cost.

If a poultry keeper is limited to one grain, wheat is probably the best grain to use, as the sole grain food of poultry. Barley would generally give as good results, but does not seem to be as much relished by the fowls. Neither of these, however, will give eggs of as good quality as is obtained by the liberal feeding of corn.

Will Fowls Do as Well Without Meat?

EDITOR FARM-POULTRY: — Will fowls do as well without meat food, providing its place is supplied with peas, beans, and other grains of this class? The last copy of F.-P. has an article comparing results of a no meat ration as compared with meat, but it doesn't cover the point I raise. Of course milk will take the place of meat, but this is also an animal product. What I mean is a strictly vegetable and grain diet. The cost will not be greater, probably less without meat. Pigeons are kept successfully without meat. I myself eat no meat, and rarely milk or any animal product except eggs, and do equally well without them. I find the cost of living much less, and think it would be the same with fowls. Has this question been investigated?

F. N. CLARK.

Numerous experiments like that reported in the October 1st issue of the paper have been made, generally with results very much in favor of meat in the ration. My own experience has always been that chicks and fowls fed meat in some form were more thrifty, grew better, laid better, and were more robust and healthy than those not fed meat, or fed it very sparingly.

It is the same with vegetable foods; fowls may exist for months, and even do fairly well on a diet of all hard grain, but they soon break down or deteriorate if fed that way constantly.

Pigeons and fowls are "different." Pigeons eat very little green food. How far their appetites for things other than grain are governed by habit might be an interesting question to investigate. As we have them though, they seem naturally to take an almost exclusive grain diet. Fowls, on the other hand, are omnivorous. The small chick just able to run about takes to worms, insects, and green stuff as to things worth making extra efforts to get. The meat that we give the fowls is to take the place of what, under more natural conditions, they would get for themselves.

The advantages of a varied diet seem to me so self evident that I would consider it labor lost to try to find out how cheaply I could feed hens, and how much they could get along without. Such experiments as have been made with meat and no meat rations have mostly been for short periods. It takes sometimes some years of a system to have it work out all its results. Thus, for a while fowls will thrive in close confinement, but if there is one thing more definitely established than others in regard to keeping poultry in confinement it is that as a rule it deteriorates rapidly after a few generations.

A MONEY MAKING PROPOSITION:—GETTING SUBSCRIPTIONS TO FARM-POULTRY AT THE NEW PRICE — IT TALKS FOR ITSELF — ALL YOU HAVE TO DO IS GIVE IT A CHANCE TO TALK. GET SOME SAMPLES AND SHOW THEM TO THE PEOPLE.—WRITE FOR OUR TERMS TO AGENTS.

HAWKINS

Breeds America's Best

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Barred, White and Buff.

WYANDOTTES

Silver, White and Buff.

EGGS and BIRDS at honest prices. Catalogue of America's best free.

A. C. HAWKINS,

Box 5. Lancaster, Mass.

PLEASED POULTRY RAISERS

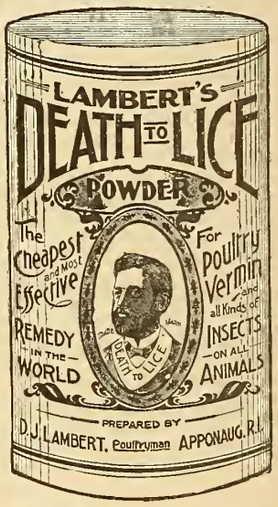
"It's all right" is a quotation from a letter from a pleased customer recommending the Prairie State Incubator. What that customer wants is strong, healthy chicks. He gets them because every part of the

Prairie State Incubator

works in unison, one with the other, producing right results. If our machines were not "right" we could not, after 16 years trial by the public, sell more than ever, especially in foreign lands. Many a buyer has made a serious mistake in not getting a Prairie State Incubator. Learn why from our free catalog. Send now.

Prairie State Incubator Co.

Lock Box 16 Homer City, Pa.



I Wish That You Could See

Some of the birds that I have to judge at the fall fairs and winter poultry shows. They are often swarming with vermin, but their owners would be shocked if you even intimated any such condition. The webs of the feathers are sometimes eaten by lice. Some birds are thin in flesh, others are listless and unattractive. Many of these are high priced, well bred specimens, valuable enough to use a cart load of Death to Lice on, if need be, to keep them clean.

I Wish That All Birds

Could have the benefit of Death to Lice every few days during the show season. It is not from the fact that they have this powder on them that they score more, but from the fact that they are always in better condition, by being frequently dusted with it. It requires only a few minutes to dust a dozen or two, when they are cooped for preparation or show. Grasp the bird by the shanks, head down, and sprinkle a little of the powder among its fluffy feathers, especially just below the vent. No need to go over the entire body unless you wish to, the lice center in the fluff.

I Wish That I Could

Visit every fair and poultry show in this country and dust every lousy bird in the show. I think I could then convince every exhibitor of the value of Death to Lice. I could make the birds look and feel better immediately. I could make a customer for Death to Lice of every one present. A bird that is worth anything is worth using Death to Lice on to keep him clean. A ten cent box will treat ten birds. A twenty-five cent box, thirty birds. A 50c. or $1 box will last all season and be good as long as it lasts.

5-oz. size 10c at dealers, by mail 15c.

15-oz. size 25c at dealers, by mail 40c.

48-oz. size 50c at dealers, by mail $1.

100-oz. size $1 at dealers, or by express collect.

We also have an "Ointment, Special and Liquid," if you need them. Book which we mail free will tell you more. Send for it now.

D. J. LAMBERT,

Box 800. APPONAUG, R. I.

SHOWS TO OCCUR.

Secretaries of Shows are Requested to Note Errors or Omissions, and Notify Us With Correction of Same.

The name of the city where a show is held printed in **full faced type** *indicates that arrangements for publication of awards in this paper have been made.*

Secretaries of shows who want their awards given full publicity should write for our proposition.

New England States.

Nov. 15—18. New Britain, Conn. E. S. Freeman, Sec'y.

Nov. 30—Dec. 3. **Providence, R. I.** W. I. Brown, Sec'y.

Nov. 30—Dec. 3. **Brockton, Mass.** F. D. Read, A. C. Smith, W. B. Atherton, D. J. Lambert, E. F. Benson, Geo. V. Fletcher, H. J. Manley, C. F. Forbes, Judges. Geo. S. Hutchinson, Sec'y.

Nov. 30—Dec. 3. **Danbury, Conn.** D. A. Nichols, J. H. Drevenstedt, Judges. C. H. Brundage, S'y.

Dec. 5—8. **Portland, Me.** Maine State Show. Hawkins, Watson, and Coffin, Judges. A. I. Merrill, Sec'y.

Dec. 6—7. Greenfield, Mass. J. Fred Crangle, Judge. H. L. Moody, Sec'y.

Dec. 6—8. Milford, Mass. Wm. H. Pyne, Sec'y and Treas.

Dec. 13—15. West Brookfield, Mass. H. S. Ball and D. J. Lambert, Judges. E. L. Richardson, Sec'y.

Dec. 13—16. **Springfield, Mass.** I. K. Felch, C. A. Ballou, M. F. Delano, G. H. Northup, W. H. Card, A. F. Pierce, G. P. Coffin, W. J. Stanton, J. Fred Watson, T. E. Orr, Judges. W. R. Graves, Sec'y.

Dec. 14—16. No. Abington, Mass. James H. Dwyer, Sec'y.

Dec. 14—16. **Newburyport, Mass.** D. J. Lambert, C. S. Flanders, and A. C. Smith, Judges. M. H. Sands, Amesbury, Mass., Sec'y.

Dec. 20—22. **Bristol, Vt.** D. J. Lambert and C. A. Ballou, Judges. G. S. Farr, Sec'y.

Dec. 21—23. **West Haven, Conn.** D. A. Nichols and W. B. Atherton, Judges. E. J. Crawford, Sec'y.

Dec. 27—30. Meriden, Ct. T. F. McGrew and W. H. Card, Judges. W. H. Balchin, Sec'y.

Dec. 27—30. **Manchester, N. H.** Queen City Ass'n. Lambert, Ballou, and May, Judges. F. H. Balch, Sec'y.

Dec. 28—30. **Freeport, Me.** Lambert and Bartlett, Judges. Geo. P. Coffin, Sec'y.

Jan. 3—6. Beverly, Mass. Arthur Elliot, Peabody, Mass., Sec'y.

Jan. 4—6. **Adams, Mass.** Ballou, Judge. A. W. Safford, Sec'y.

Jan. 4—6. **Falmouth, Mass.** Atherton, Lambert, and Shove, Judges. R. E. Small, Sec'y.

Jan. 10—12. Peterboro, N. H. H. B. May and C. A. Ballou, Judges. Geo. W. Ames, Sec'y.

Jan. 10—13. **Middletown, Ct.** Nichols, Card, and Lowe, Judges. Wm. J. Kleft, Sec'y.

Jan. 10—13. Lynn, Mass. Atherton, Watson, Shove, Flanders, and Feather, Judges. Chas. E. Hunt, Sec'y.

Jan. 12—15. Plymouth, Mass. F. J. Stevens, Sec'y.

Jan. 16—21. **Boston, Mass.** S. H. Roberts, Box 800, Pawtucket, R. I., Sec'y.

Jan. 24—27. **Manchester, N. H.** Lambert, Watson, and Flanders, Judges. W. B. Sanford, Sec'y.

Jan. 31—Feb. 3. **Keene, N. H.** M. F. Delano, Dan'l P. Shove, A. F. Pierce, J. F. Watson, N. D. Cass, Judges. C. R. Spalding, Sec'y.

Feb. 8—10. Leominster, Mass. I. K. Felch, Judge. H. A. Benedict, Fitchburg, Mass., Sec'y.

Middle States.

Nov. 16—18. Johnstown, N. Y. D. A. Nichols, D. Lincoln Orr, John D. Jaquins, J. S. Spraker, Geo. Pfetterplace, H. J. Quilhot, F. B. Zimmer, J. H. Drevenstedt, Judges. B. W. Mosher, Sec'y.

Nov. 20—26. Allegheny, Pa. Fred Baier, Sec'y.

Nov. 23—24. **Bridgeton, N. J.** Geo. H. Hughes, Sec'y.

Nov. 28—Dec. 3. **Wilkesbarre, Pa.** John S. Eley, Dorranceton, Pa., Sec'y.

Nov. 28—Dec. 3. **New York.** Herald Square Show. Chas. E. Gauss, Sec'y.

Dec. 5—9. **Corfu, N. Y.** J. Y. Bicknell, and W. G. Brace, Judges. Chas. Phelps, Sec'y.

Dec. 5—10. Hazleton, Pa. W. J. Stanton, Judge. J. E. Anderson, Sec'y.

Dec. 6—9. Walden, N. Y. J. H. Drevenstedt, Judge. H. W. Millspaugh, Sec'y.

Dec. 6—10. Erie, Pa. W. C. Pierce, Judge. F. E. Thompson, Sec'y.

Dec. 7—10. **Blandon, Pa.** W. Theo. Wittman and J. W. Brucklart, Judges. E. G. Wilkinson, Sec'y.

Dec. 8—14. Lockport, N. Y. W. George Walker, Sec'y.

Dec. 15—17. **Rutherford, N. J.** Stanton and McGrew, Judges. Geo. H. Fessenden, Sec'y.

Dec. 27—31. Lititz, Pa. F. G. Bean, Judge. M. R. Caldwell, Sec'y.

Dec. 28—31. **Johnstown, Pa.** J. W. Wirt, Sec'y.

Jan. 3—7. **New York.** Madison Square Garden. H. V. Crawford, Montclair, N. J., Sec'y.

Jan. 6—12. Rochester, N. Y. Geo. J. Keller, Sec'y. 725 Mt. Hope Ave.

Jan. 19—23. **Auburn, N. Y.** H. J. Quilhot, W. J. Stanton, Geo. Webb, Irving Crocker, and M. Davenport, Judges. J. H. Scott, Sec'y.

Jan. 24—29. **Salamanca, N. Y.** J. Y. Bicknell, Judge. C. H. Miller, Jr., Sec'y.

Jan. 25—27. Kingston, N. Y. F. E. Muller, Sec'y. Rifton.

Feb. 20—25. Pittsburg, Pa. J. H. Drevenstedt, Geo. H. Burgott, Theo. Hewes, and W. C. Pierce, Judges. W. C. Sutch, Sec'y.

Southern States.

Oct. 22—Nov. 2. San Antonio, Tex. International Fair Ass'n. G. M. Knebel, Judge. J. M. Vance, Sec'y.

Nov. 17—19. Marshall, Tex. G. M. Knebel, Judge. K. A. Powers, Sec'y.

Nov. 21—26. Charleston, S. C. S. T. Lea, Judge. Dr. T. M. Scharhock, Sec'y.

Nov. 22—26. Waco, Tex. G. P. Savage, Judge. W. W. Downs, Sec'y.

Dec. 6—9. Birmingham, Ala. Charlie Barber, Sec'y.

Dec. 12—17. Owensboro, Ky. W. C. Pierce, Judge. Benj. H. Baker, Sec'y.

Dec. 14—17. Shreveport, La. G. M. Knebel, Judge. L. N. Brueggerhoff, Sec'y.

Dec. 28—29. **Parkersburg, W. Va.** A. I. Spencer, Sec'y.

Jan. 4—11. Atlanta, Ga. F. J. Marshall, Judge. C. O. Harwell, Sec'y.

Jan. 16—21. **Charlotte, N. C.** H. P. Schwab, Judge. W. B. Alexander, Sec'y.

Jan. 22—28. Louisville, Ky. Kentucky State Show. D. T. Heimlich, Judge. John H. Good, Sec'y.

Jan. 25—27. **Charlestown, W. Va.** J. B. Garvin, Sec'y.

Near West States.

Nov. 21—26. Sheboygan, Wis. Theo. Hewes, Judge. A. H. McIntire, Sec'y.

Nov. 22—25. **Moline, Ill.** Shellabarger, Judge. Oscar Hogberg, Sec'y.

Nov. 23—28. Chicago, Ill. C. A. Damon, Sec'y, Morgan Park, Ill.

Nov. 28—Dec. 3. Springfield, Ill. D. T. Heimlich, Judge. Chas. W. Zumbrook, Sec'y.

Nov. 29—Dec. 1. **Warren, O.** Chas. McClave, Judge. D. K. Moser, Sec'y.

Dec. 6—9. **Risingsun, O.** Jas. A. Tucker, Judge. E. M. Yambert, Sec'y.

Dec. 6—9. Taylorsville, Ill. D. T. Heimlich, Judge. C. A. Moxley, Sec'y.

Dec. 7—12. Hamilton, O. A. B. Shaner, Judge. C. W. Larsh, Sec'y.

Dec. 12—15. Downers Grove, Ill. Frank Heck, Judge. Geo. M. Kline, Sec'y.

Dec. 12—16. Tipton, Ind. J. C. Long, Judge. John Langan, Sec'y.

Dec. 12—17. **Warren, Ill.** F. H. Shellabarger, Judge. B. L. Wright, Sec'y.

Dec. 13—16. **Quincy, Mich.** Chas. McClave, Judge. A. E. Rogers, Sec'y.

Dec. 13—16. **Lake Geneva, Wis.** Thos. F. Rigg, Judge. F. M. Higgins, Sec'y.

Dec. 13—17. Decatur, Ill. F. L. Stevenson, Sec'y.

Dec. 14—17. Ashland, Ohio. O. P. Greer, Judge. W. A. Mason, Sec'y.

Dec. 14—17. Jacksonville, Fl. R. C. Reynolds, Sec'y.

Dec. 20—24. **Holland, Mich.** Chas. McClave, Judge. L. L. Spletsma, Sec'y.

Dec. 20—25. Ottawa, O. Ben S. Myers, Judge. W. R. Howard, Sec'y.

Dec. 26—30. Lansing, Mich. Theo. Hewes, Judge. J. A. Turner, Sec'y, 808 Seymour St.

Dec. 26—30. Elgin, Ill. Chas. McClave, Judge. M. E. Meredith, Sec'y.

Dec. 26—31. Princeton, Ind. D. T. MacClement, Sec'y. Evansville.

Dec. 26—31. Danville, Ill. W. S. Russell, Judge. C. S. Johnson, Sec'y.

Dec. 27—30. Pontiac, Ill. A. C. LeDuc, Sec'y. Chenoa.

Dec. 27—31. **Oregon, Ill.** W. C. Pierce, Judge. L. H. Valentine, Sec'y.

Dec. 28—31. Canal Dover, O. T. E. Orr, Judge. E. E. Utterback, Sec'y.

Jan. 2—6. **Olney, Ill.** Chas. McClave, Judge. E. E. Dalton, Sec'y.

Jan. 2—6. West Middleton, Ind. S. B. Lane, Judge. A. J. Beesecker, Sec'y.

Jan. 2—7. Peoria, Ill. C. R. Rhodes, W. C. Pierce, M. Summers, Judges. O. L. McCord, Sec'y. Danville.

Jan. 3—7. **Lima, Ohio.** Ira Keller, Judge. Ed. Helser, Sec'y.

Jan. 4—7. Goshen, Ind. W. C. Ellison, Judge. W. H. Schadt, Sec'y.

Jan. 4—8. Flint, Mich. Ben S. Myers, Judge. C. C. Goodes, Sec'y.

Jan. 5—10. **Painesville, O.** Chas. McClave, Judge. F. G. Johnson, Sec'y.

Jan. 9—14. **Charleston, Ill.** J. M. Rapp, and H. A. Bacon, Judges. C. L. Carney, Sec'y.

Jan. 9—15. Milwaukee, Wis. John A. Gargen, Jr., Sec'y, 366 Logan Ave.

Jan. 10—13. **Oak Harbor, O.** J. A. Yant, Judge. Chas. H. Jordan, Sec'y.

Jan. 10—14. **Polo, Ill.** Chas. McClave, Judge. C. E. Bamborough, Sec'y.

Jan. 10—14. **Chicago Heights, Ill.** O. L. McCord, Judge. Harry Neath, Sec'y.

Jan. 11—14. Crown Point, Ind. Frank Heck, Judge. P. G. Billefeld, Sec'y.

Jan. 11—14. **Martinsville, Ind.** S. B. Lane, Judge. J. E. Bray, Sec'y.

Jan. 11—14. **Cambridge, O.** H. P. Schwab, Judge. James C. Sarchet, Sec'y.

Jan. 11—14. Tiffin, O. Ben S. Myers, Judge. V. Crabtree, Sec'y.

Jan. 11—14. Findlay, O. Phillp Feil, Judge. A. B. Crozier, Sec'y.

Jan. 11—17. Hospital, Ill. Ben S. Myers, Judge. F. P. Viuing, Sec'y.

Jan. 11—17. New Albany, Ind. Chas. McClave, Judge. C. R. McCulloch, Sec'y.

Jan. 12—18. Naperville, Ill. Chas. McClave, Judge. Oscar H. Givler, Sec'y.

Jan. 12—19. Detroit, Mich. Thos. F. Rigg, Judge. S. Z. Harroun, Sec'y.

Jan. 17—20. Ann Arbor, Mich. James Tucker, Judge. Geo. R. Cooper, Sec'y.

Jan. 17—20. Portland, Ind. Theo. Hewes, Judge. W. P. Hiatt, Sec'y.

Jan. 18—21. Angola, Ind. S. B. Lane, Judge. H. M. Crain, Sec'y.

Jan. 20—24. Allegan, Mich. J. M. Rapp, Judge. W. H. Warner, Jr., Sec'y.

Jan. 23—28. Chicago, Ill. F. L. Kimmey, Sec'y.

Jan. 23—28. **Delavan, Wis.** W. S. Russell, Judge. W. E. Pefler, Sec'y.

Jan. 23—28. Oshkosh, Wis. F. H. Shellabarger, Judge. F. A. Allen, Sec'y.

Jan. 24—28. Saginaw, Mich. L. C. Banman, Sec'y.

Jan. 25—31. Dayton, Ohio. Theo. Hewes, Judge. Carl W. Lenz, Sec'y.

Feb. 1—3. **Hudson, Mich.** Chas. McClave, Judge. H. A. Boles, Sec'y.

Central West States.

Nov. 21—25. Garden City, Mo. T. W. Southard, Judge. Leslie Hutton, Sec'y.

Nov. 22—25. Carthage, Mo. Charles McClave and C. A. Emry, Judges. E. J. Penguet, Sec'y.

Nov. 29—Dec. 2. **Columbus, Neb.** C. H. Rhodes, Judge. P. J. McCallrey, Sec'y.

Dec. 1—3. Spickards, Mo. Theo. Hewes, Judge. E. W. Cook, Sec'y.

Dec. 2—5. Cottonwood Falls, Kans. C. H. Rhodes, Judge. Jennie E. Warren, Sec'y.

Dec. 5—10. Newton, Kans. Thos. Southard, Judge. S. H. Behler, Sec'y.

Dec. 6—9. Mound City, Mo. C. H. Rhodes, Judge. I. F. Tyson, Sec'y.

Dec. 9—14. Stanberry, Mo. C. H. Rhodes, Judge. Robt. Larmer, Sec'y.

Dec. 19—17. **Great Bend, Kans.** J. M. Rapp, Judge. F. L. Marsh, Sec'y.

Dec. 13—16. **Fayette, Mo.** C. H. Rhodes, Judge. Chas. G. Miller, Sec'y.

Dec. 13—16. **Rochester, Minn.** Geo. D. Holden, Judge. Louis E. Nletz, Sec'y.

Dec. 15—18. **Leavenworth, Kans.** J. L. Todd, Judge. N. R. Nye, Sec'y.

Dec. 19—24. **Parsons, Kans.** D. T. Heimlich, Judge. A. E. Blaker, Sec'y.

Dec. 20—23. Fairfax, Mo. J. W. Wall, Judge. Gussie White, Sec'y.

Dec. 20—24. Loveland, Colo. C. H. Rhodes, Judge. J. P. Newman, Sec'y.

Dec. 26—28. Jackson, Mo. D. T. Heimlich, Judge. A. W. Kestner, Sec'y.

Dec. 26—29. **Nortonville, Kans.** C. H. Rhodes, Judge. E. W. Kautman, Sec'y.

Dec. 26—31. Mankato, Minn. Thos. F. Rigg, Judge. J. W. Koliman, Sec'y.

Dec. 27—30. **Fremont, Nebr.** I. K. Felch, Judge. C. H. Green, Sec'y.

Jan. 2—9. Colorado Springs, Colo.

Jan. 3—6. Moberly, Mo. W. S. Russell and D. T. Heimlich, Judges. H. P. Mason, Sec'y.

Jan. 3—8. **Mason City, Ia.** A. B. Shaner, Judge. M. V. Bickel, Sec'y.

Jan. 4—7. Austin, Minn. L. H. Shellabarger, Judge. J. S. Wood, Sec'y.

Jan. 4—7. **Lancaster, Mo.** W. S. Russell, Judge. Brice Hays, Sec'y.

Jan. 5—7. Greenfield, Iowa. T. W. Southard, Judge. S. E. Alley, Sec'y.

Jan. 9—14. **Webster City, Ia.** I. K. Felch, Judge. Fred Hahne, Sec'y.

Jan. 9—15. Topeka, Kans. J. W. Hughes, Sec'y.

Jan. 10—16. **Minneapolis, Minn.** Butterfield, Hewes, Orr, Holden, Heck, and Wales, Judges. C. L. Smith, Sec'y, Box 28.

Jan. 11—14. **Wakita, Okla.** C. A. Emry, Judge. C. L. Bickerdike, Sec'y, Sand Creek.

Jan. 16—21. Cedar Rapids, Ia. Lambert, Wales, and Shanklin, Judges. A. P. Bourne, Sec'y.

Jan. 16—21. Lincoln, Nebr. C. H. Rhodes, W. S. Russell, A. Thompson, Judges. Luther P. Ludden, Sec'y.

Jan. 16—24. Marshalltown, Iowa. A. B. Shaner, Judge. H. C. Hansen, Sec'y.

Jan. 17—21. Sioux Falls, S. D. F. H. Shellabarger, Judge. Stacy Metcalf, Sec'y.

Jan. 18—21. Ponca, Okla. C. A. Emry, Judge. Roy L. Shaw, Sec'y, Blackwell.

Jan. 25—28. **Enid, Okla.** M. S. Fite, Judge. I. W. Sherich, Sec'y.

Feb. 2—4. Montevideo, Minn. S. H. Taylor, Judge. G. E. Buchanan, Sec'y.

Far West States.

Nov. 29—Dec. 4. San Francisco, Cal. J. C. Williams, Sec'y.

Dec. 1—3. Alameda, Cal. Hinds and Venn, Judges. F. B. Van Nostrand, Sec'y.

Dec. 8—10. **Corvallis, Ore.** I. G. Hinds, Judge. Robt. Johnson, Sec'y.

Dec. 14—17. **San Diego, Calif.** Herbert M. Stiles, Sec'y.

Dec. 15—17. Salem, Ore. C. D. Minton, Sec'y.

Dec. 20—26. Portland, Ore. J. T. Hunt, Sec'y.

Dec. 28—Jan. 3. Tacoma, Wash. L. N. Cobbledick, and Elmer Dixon, Judges. A. Hartley, Sec'y.

Jan. 5—9. Seattle, Wash. C. G. Hinds and H. H. Collier, Judges. George Linder, Jr., Sec'y.

Jan. 9—13. Los Angeles, Calif. Henry Berrar, S. Tyler, R. J. Venn, and B. M. Woodhull, Judges. Mrs. O. H. Burbridge, Sec'y.

Jan. 18—21. **Albany, Ore.** C. G. Hinds, Judge. Claude W. Vunk, Sec'y.

Feb. 6—11. Walla Walla, Wash. Chas. McClave, Judge. J. A. Levy, Sec'y.

Canada.

Dec. 5—9. Guelph, Ont. A. P. Westervelt, Sec'y. Toronto.

Jan. 11—14. Victoria, B. C. C. G. Hinds, Judge. W. A. Jamison, Sec'y.

Park's Pedigree-Bred Reds

BREEDERS NOW FOR SALE.

MALES $3 to $10; FEMALES $2 to $5.

Shipped on approval.

P. R. PARK, Reading, Mass.

Corner Hull and Pearl St.

BUFF ROCKS

Wonder Strain Prove Their Quality by winning at Brattleboro, Vt., Sept. 28-30, **142 birds in competition,** 1st and 2d pen fowls; 1st and 2d cocks, 2d hen, 2d pen chicks, 1st pullet and 3d cockerel. I can furnish

Show Birds and Reliable Breeders.

1000 farm raised chicks, P. Rock in shape and golden buff color.

H. W. HIGGINS,
131 Mercerne St., Orange, Mass.

Great Bargains.

Am selling out my winners of over 500 prizes this fall, and also surplus stock. Have good breeding pens of Barred and White Plymouth Rocks; White, Partridge and Silver Wyandottes; White Leghorns; Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds; also Indian Runner Ducks, (4 females and a male at $10 per pen. 4 hens, three pullets and cock R. I. Brown Leghorns $15; 3 females and male Anconas $7. Pairs of Golden Penciled, Silver Penciled, Black and White Hamburgs, White and Pearl Guineas, Brown Red and Red Pyle Game Bantams at $3 per pair. White Cochin, Black Cochin, and Golden Sebright Bantams $3.50 per pair. Extra males for sale. Poultry supplies of all kinds. Lowest prices. Write your wants. Do it today.

GEO. A. CHAPIN,
Ludlow, Mass.
R. F. D. No. 2.

PROVIDENCE SHOW

Nineteenth Annual Exhibition of the R. I. Poultry Association.

Nov. 30th, Dec. 1st, 2d, 3d, 1904,
Infantry Hall, Providence, R. I.

$200 in Gold Specials

on Poultry, Pigeons and Cavies, in addition to regular liberal premiums. 26 Special Ribbons for shape. Entries close Nov. 16th, 1904. Premium Lists now ready.

W. I. BROWN, Secretary.
No. 6 Exchange Place. - Providence, R. I.

Special Course in Poultry Keeping at Rhode Island Agricultural College.

THE special course in poultry keeping continues for six weeks immediately following the Christmas vacation. The aim of the course is to give instruction in the science and art of poultry keeping and to present the latest and best methods in practice and management. This pioneer course in poultry keeping has been in progress for the past eight years and has proved uniformly successful.

Theoretical or Practical Teaching is given in the following subjects: Zoölogy, including anatomy, physiology and embryology; breeds of fowls and their origin; principles of breeding, mating, care and management; incubation and brooding; chemistry of foods; feeding for egg and flesh production; caponizing; fattening; killing, dressing and marketing; the prevention of diseases; poultry plants, including location, drainage, buildings, drawing of plans, specifications, estimates, construction, ventilation and heating; records and accounts; crops raised for poultry or as an adjunct to the business.

The Practical Work includes demonstrations in artificial incubation and brooding, in preparation of fowls for market, and in individual practice in drawing of plans, specifications, estimates of poultry buildings and in the construction of models of the more practical forms. Further opportunities for such instruction may be availed of after the close of the course. Each student so applying will be assigned a poultry house and yard and be expected to conduct operations therein in all respects like a larger plant, keeping account of the food, incubating and brooding chickens, dressing for market, and marketing.

Experiment Station Work.—The experiments now being conducted in brooding chickens up to broiler stages throughout the winter, and the investigation regarding the method of transmission of entero-hepatitis (black head) in turkeys give the students of this course unrivaled opportunities in these lines. The brooder houses of six hundred chick capacity have been lately refitted and will be filled throughout the session with chicks up to broiler weights. The station has recently added to its equipment for rearing young turkeys, and has been quite successful in rearing the poults throughout the past season. The experiment station incubator house and brooders are open daily, and the attendant in charge explains the various phases of the experiments to all visitors. Poultry students will be expected to periodically inspect the experiments and take notes of the various operations.

Breeds of Fowls.—The following breeds of fowls are represented in the college poultry yards: Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, single, rose and pea comb varieties; White Leghorns, Cornish Indian Games; Bronze turkeys; Pekin and Muscovy ducks; Embden, African and Toulouse geese; Homer and Runt pigeons and crosses; Belgian hares, red and black.

Weekly Excursions are made to typical poultry plants for a study of their stock and practical management. An annual trip is made to either the Boston or New York poultry show. One of the strong features of the course consists in the fact that the students are brought in contact with a large number of practical poultrymen who come to the college annually to assist in the instruction.

Early Enrollment is Necessary for admission to this course, as the number of applications frequently exceeds the number of students which can be accommodated. Applications for registration will be considered in the order received, excepting that all Rhode Island students will be considered before those from other states. No entrance examinations are required. Applicants should be at least eighteen years of age. Certificates of attendance are given at the close of the course.

Why Students Have Attended.

First, because all love poultry.

Second, to become poultrymen on large estates.

Third, because sent by proprietors of large estates.

Fourth, to learn how to direct others in their private poultry yards.

Fifth, to manage their own plants, either as principal issues or side lines, whether for profit or pleasure.

Previous Occupations of Members of the Poultry Classes.

Spanish war veterans, clerks, bookkeepers, college graduates, students, civil engineer, estate superintendent, dairy men, retired broker, country merchants' sons, farmers' sons, blacksmiths' sons, retired merchant, poultry teachers, poultry fanciers, yacht builder, and doctors. Among the ladies have been pleasure seekers, nurse, artist, poultry fanciers, stenographers, and poultry writer.

For further information and for registration as students, address

KENYON L. BUTTERFIELD,
President.

Kingston, R. I.

The Sixteenth Annual Show of New York Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association.

At Madison Square Garden, the greatest exhibition hall in America, will be held Jan. 3d—7th, 1905.

The management will be the same as heretofore, which is a guarantee that the high standard will be maintained, making it the success it always has been, and to insure to the fanciers numerous facilities for transacting the largest sales made at any show in this country.

Horse show week, dog show week, and poultry show week at Madison Square Garden attract thousands of people from all parts of the country.

Blue ribbons won here have a value as well as an honor; prices obtained conclusively demonstrate that fanciers want the best and will pay the price for birds entered at this exhibition.

Premium lists will be ready about Nov. 15th, and may be had by applying to

H. V. CRAWFORD, Sec'y.

Montclair, N. J.

The Editor's Question Box.

In this department the editor will answer miscellaneous questions on poultry topics, and all special requests for his personal views which can be answered briefly. Inquiries will be answered as promptly as possible, and as nearly as may be in the order in which they are received.

House for 100 Wyandottes. (O. L. R.)—"Do you consider a poultry house 12 x 40 large enough to accommodate 100 White Wyandottes for the winter?"

It would do, but I would rather have it ten feet longer.

How Long Does it Take an Egg to Mature? (J. B. G.)—"Has it ever been demonstrated how long it takes an egg to mature from about the size of a pea? In other words how soon would a hen lay that had eggs of that size developed?"

No one knows. It is a question which does not seem to be capable of solution. Some hens evidently produce eggs more rapidly than others, and all hens produce more rapidly at some times than at others—that we know from the laying, but the facts in regard to the time of development of any particular egg we cannot get.

Barred Rock-White Wyandotte Cross. (O. L. R.)—"What would be the color of the offspring of a Barred P. Rock hen mated with a White Wyandotte rooster?"

It is not possible to say certainly how the colors would run. The most common way for colors to come in crossing fowls is according to what is known as the rule of cross heredity, the color of the offspring of either sex following that of the parent of the opposite sex. That would give us in this mating barred cockerels and white pullets. It would be interesting to have those who have made a cross of these varieties either way report results.

The Fattening Mash. (L. J. W.)—"In the October 1 issue of FARM-POULTRY, in answer to the question of H. M. K., you tell how to fatten chicks, and say that you give once a day a mash of nearly one-half corn meal, with 15 to 20 per cent beef scraps or meat meal. What is the rest of the mash composed of?"

Bran, or bran and shorts mixed. The composition of a mash with me always depends some on what kind of a "scald" I get on it in the first mixing. Thus if in a hurry and water not hot enough to make a sticky mash of the corn meal, the mash when the bran is added will not hold together well, will not be doughy enough, this condition can be remedied by mixing in fine middlings (red dog flour) or low grade wheat flour. I prefer the latter, but cannot always get it.

Mating for Brown Eggs. (B. A. P.)—"I have seven White Wyandotte pullets of a well known brown egg strain, which I wish to breed from another season. Now, would you advise me to use a cockerel from the same flock, or procure one elsewhere? The stock is vigorous and healthy, and I desire to perpetuate the laying of brown eggs."

You will probably get more satisfactory results by using a cockerel of the same stock than by buying elsewhere. If you wish to retain the brown egg characteristic in your stock you must be sure not to introduce blood of stock that does not lay good brown eggs. To do this you must not use any new breeding birds without knowing that they are of stock producing the kind of eggs you want.

Capacity of House. (B. A. P.)—"One of my hen houses, 10 x 20 feet, is divided into two 10 x 10 pens, warm and well lighted. Do you think I can profitably winter nineteen yearling Wyandottes in each pen? Droppings boards are used, so they have the whole floor space for exercise. They will be well cared for, and have a variety of food."

It would be crowding rather more than is advisable. Better reduce the number to fifteen. It is quite likely that if you take away the eight poorest birds you will still get as many eggs from fifteen in each pen as from nineteen. If your stock has not been carefully culled over this is almost sure to be the case.

House for a Cold Climate. (J. C. D.)—"I want to build a hen house. I am a poor man and live in a very cold country. Will winter 50 fowls, and want to build the best house for the least money. I have Houdans, Rhode Island Reds, and a few mongrels."

In a climate where there is a great deal of snow and a long winter, the fowls have to be

Hens lay eggs

when fed with the things eggs are made of. Eggs are mostly albumen, produced by the hens from the protein they absorb from their food.

Bowker's Animal Meal gives a hen the maximum of protein and other egg making material. Always sold in yellow bags and packages.

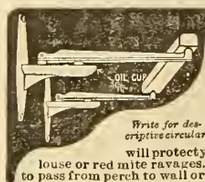
The Bowker Co.,
43 Chatham St., Boston.

NETTLETON'S
LT. BRAHMAS

Winners of the Blue at many exhibitions. Size and quality is what I have.

An extra nice lot of young birds for sale after Oct. 1. A few this season breeding cockerels at $5 and $10 each, grand birds.

C. P. NETTLETON, Box 159, Shelton, Conn.



ANTI-LOUSE Roost Brackets

Write for descriptive circular

will protect your fowls from midge louse or red mite ravages. Impossible for lice to pass from perch to wall or wall to perch. Most convenient and practical bracket made—the only one that lifts out of the way for cleaning, spraying and painting underneath perch. For Single and Combination Roosts. **Price, 75c a pair.**

THE KEYES-DAVIS CO., Ltd., Dept. F, Battle Creek, Mich.

2500 YOUNGSTERS
IN
Barred, Buff and White P. Rocks, Buff and White Wyandottes, And Pekin Ducks.

Are growing finely for show room and breeding pen on Millville Poultry Farm.
Will quote you on 1 bird or 1000, as you wish. Birds and prices will both please you.

MILLVILLE POULTRY FARM CO.,
Box P, Millville, N. J.
M. F. DELANO, Prest.

PRAIRIE STATE Incubators

WRITE TO

JOS. BRECK & SONS,
47 to 54 N. Market St.,
BOSTON, MASS.

They are New England selling agents, show a full line of the Prairie State INCUBATORS and BROODERS, and will mail catalogue FREE and quote factory prices.

YOUR POULTRY HOUSE

Paroid Roofing lasts longer and wears better than any other ready roofing because it is better made clear through, of better stock and better finish. Contains no tar. Slate color. A complete roofing kit in each roll. Send for free sample and book "Building Economy" and let us prove it to you. *Established in 1817.*

F. W. Bird & SON, E. Walpole, Mass., or Monadnock Bldg., Chicago.

SEND TODAY FOR FREE SAMPLE OF PAROID

confined to the house nearly all winter, or at best have for out door exercise only a little strip in front of the house from which the snow is kept shoveled. For such conditions I would use for 50 fowls a two pen house like that described in the issue of this paper for July 1, 1902. The plan is good, the house is cheap. I have used it for three years with only one thickness of boards, no lining, and our winter here last year was about as cold and hard as the ordinary winter in Mr. D.'s section. If he prefers to make the house warmer he can make the rear and end walls double, put some light joists from plate to plate of the side walls, lay a loose floor on these and fill the space overhead with hay, and also make the joints of the front of the house tight, though I would not make the house absolutely tight no matter how cold the climate or the weather, but would have the front open enough to insure ventilation.

Lumber is so much cheaper with him than with us that I presume he could build a house as I have suggested without having it cost more than my shed, which for material cost me about $35.

Roost and Droppings Board. (O. L. R.)—"What is a good plan for a roost and droppings board? Also what should be used in connection with manure on droppings board?"

The position of roost and droppings board must be governed by the plan of the house. In a house without a walk such as I suppose Mr. R. intends to build, the best place for the roosts is next the rear wall and parallel to it. To make the floor space under the droppings boards available the boards must be twenty inches to two feet from the floor. If the floors are to be heavily littered better make it full two feet. The roosts should be about eight inches above the boards. For a single roost the board should be at least twenty inches wide; for two roosts the platform should be three feet wide. On the droppings boards use dry earth, land plaster, or sifted coal ashes. The latter is the least desirable, but generally most available. Sprinkle the boards freely with whatever absorbent is used. This will keep droppings of normal consistency from sticking to the boards and keep them in such condition that cleaning is easy. Very loose and watery droppings will make the platform foul and difficult to clean. The way to deal with them is to find out what causes them and correct the trouble.

Colors of Eggs. (E. R. F.)—"What color of egg is laid by the White Plymouth Rock? What varieties lay white eggs?"

White Plymouth Rock eggs vary in color from gray to brown, the usual color being a light brown. I think I am correct in saying that all our fowls having no Asiatic blood in them lay white eggs. That is, all but the Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Indian Games and Orpingtons. The tinted egg from Leghorns, Minorcas, Hamburgs, Polish, Houdans, Games, etc., is about as rare as the pure white egg in the list first mentioned. A few years ago a subscriber near Boston brought into the office a number of brown eggs laid by one of his Black Minorcas, all the others of the same breeding laying white eggs. These brown eggs were quite a dark brown, but in shape like a Minorca egg. The Buff Leghorn stock I kept from '93 to '99 gave me no absolutely white eggs, but their eggs looked white until compared with the "real thing" in white eggs. My S. G. Dorkings lay a chalk white egg, but I have seen many Dorking eggs that were tinted.

Cock Has no Spurs. (L. G. W.)—"I have a White Wyandotte cock which was hatched in June, 1903, which has a pure white plumage, and is an all round good bird. I find, however, that he is growing no spurs. Now I want to exhibit him this winter. Will he be recognized as a cock by the judge? He has all the characteristics of a male bird except spurs. Does this occur often? Will it do to use him as a breeder?"

Such cases are quite rare. I don't think the judge would be likely to make a mistake about the bird because of the absence of spurs. A cock generally shows his age in other ways, and while cockerels are sometimes shown as cocks, a cockerel so shown generally has pretty well developed spurs. In case of a cock as described above without any spur, the judge could as readily accept him as a cock as a cockerel. As to his breeding value, Mr. W. ought to know that better than anyone else for he has had opportunity to test it. It is generally considered that the absence of a sexual characteristic indicates lack of sexual vigor, but the spur occurs so frequently in hens that it can hardly be considered a feature belonging exclusively to the other sex.

Barley Sprouts. (C. B. R.)—"What is the feeding value of barley sprouts—and in what proportions is it safe to feed it to poultry?"

I have had no experience in feeding barley or malt sprouts, and cannot now refer to any report on their use for poultry. Do not think a report on a liberal and systematic feeding of them has ever been made. On their estimated feeding value they rate lower than corn and wheat or than whole barley, their potential value, which I think is the best measure of feeding value, being to that of barley as 87 to 100. If I were experimenting feeding malt or barley sprouts, I think I would begin by making them about a third of the grain ration, say giving them for a light noon feed, and increase as long as good results seemed to attend their use, giving more and more sprouts in the evening feed until half or more of that feed was sprouts. Then either keep on that basis or change the noon feed to oats, cracked corn or wheat, and give a full feed of sprouts at night. Would not advise feeding this way with the whole of a large stock, and would not give very much of such food to valuable breeding or exhibition stock. The object in using an article of this kind is to save cost of feed. Such articles are cheaper than complete pure grain foods, because they have had certain elements removed from them. For some conditions this loss may make them better foods, for others it makes them poor foods. In using them, one must consider not only immediate results but also possible remote results of using an article deficient in some necessary food element.

May be Roup. (J. F. H.)—"For about two years past I have taken your valuable paper from the newsdealer off and on, and lately regularly, (not because I thought I would ever make much use of the valuable hints contained in it with my ten or twelve hens, but because of the very interesting reading to be found in it). This season, however, I concluded to branch out, and with my chickens I have been very successful. Not so much so with my hens, which are of the Barred Plymouth Rock variety. I give them mash (meal and bran) for breakfast and corn at night. They have a cow pasture to run in, and two back doors that they visit for swill. They look fine, lay well, but have been dying off one by one. Examination shows a paste like fluid in throat just back of the beginning of the windpipe, and in the last one a sore was in that place. As my hens are but two years old, I do not like the idea of losing them, and if you can help me I would be very much obliged. Perhaps it is well to add that that hen house is an old one that has been used by several parties before."

I think it likely that these hens are roupy. If Mr. H. will look up the article on that subject in the issue of this paper for Oct. 15, 1902, he should be able to determine from what that will tell him of the various forms of roup whether his fowls have it. The article will also give him the appropriate treatments. If his hens are past two years old they are probably past their prime so much that it will pay him better to get rid of them than to try to doctor those that become sick.

Contamination Through the Male. (L. P. R.)—"Will it injure a thoroughbred cockerel for breeding purposes if he is permitted to run with a flock of mongrel hens? It has been my intention to let the cockerel from which I wish to breed run with a mixed flock until such time as I wish to breed, and then to confine him with the hens of his own variety. If I carry out my intention, will it affect the purity of the strain?"

The purity of the stock will not be affected, but the vitality of the male may be, especially if he is run with a large flock. I think that a male breeds better for a moderate amount of service after he has pretty well attained his growth. His sexual vigor seems to be better, and his service more uniformly successful. In the larger breeds "virgin males" are apt to be so clumsy and awkward, and often so sluggish that they are of little use when introduced into the breeding yard. This may be in part due to the fact that generally facilities for keeping reserve males in celibacy are not favorable to keeping them in good condition. They are kept in small dark coops with many conditions of hygiene and diet not what would be recommended. Treated so for months we cannot expect them to be otherwise than stiff jointed, short winded, and generally incapable. I think that the fact that the male is more sure of proper care when wintered with the hens that are to be his mates in the breeding season is an additional reason for the early mating I advised in the October 15th paper.

Lice Killing Machine. (O. L. R.)—"Will you please give your opinion on the advisability of using a lice killing machine of the cylinder form that you put fowls or chicks inside and turn crank, and the work is done. Also, please give particulars for operating same, as I can make me a machine if you think they work satisfactorily."

My "position" on appliances of this kind is just this: I haven't any use for them personally because I don't need them. It is at least a dozen years since I have given any treatment for lice to a chick or fowl over three weeks old, except in case of a bird to be shipped or shown, and so confined for some days where it would have no opportunity to keep itself free from lice, or in case of a sitting hen or one with a brood of small chicks. If hens are healthy, and have a good place to dust, they will keep themselves as free from lice as is necessary. If they cannot under favorable conditions keep the lice down, better dispose of them. That is the way I look at it.

But if anyone finds that this does not seem to work satisfactorily for him I advise him to use whatever method he finds gives him most satisfactory results. It is results that we are all after. We do not always get the same results by the same means because of other differences in method. If one's hens do not keep themselves clean I should say in a general way it was either because the hens were not rugged and healthy, or because they had not facilities for dusting which made that duty pleasant to them. If anyone says that his hens are healthy and vigorous, and facilities for dusting are good, yet they do not keep the lice down on themselves, I have to say that he is probably mistaken in his judgment of the condition of his hens, etc. If he thinks differently there is nothing to be gained by long range discussion. He would only be convinced by a practical demonstration. But if his hens do not keep the lice off he must get them — most of them — off. He can take hens one by one and rub the powder into their feathers as he holds them by the feet, head down, or he can simply shut them in a box and puff some powder among them, or he can try the cylinder machine. Some think the machine treatment rather rough, but I cannot see that it is necessarily so. I would not recommend trying it on valuable fowls, or on very nervous ones, but with ordinary stock and deliberate movements I cannot see why the cylinder would not do good work — better than most dusting by hand, for I observe that many poultry keepers can dust their fowls by hand a good many times without seeming to get the lice.

Cloverdale Cockerels

200 WHITE WYANDOTTES,
100 BUFF ROCKS,
100 RHODE ISLAND REDS,
Breeding and Show Cockerels now ready.
Prices reasonable. Write us your wants and send for illustrated catalogue, free on application.
CLOVERDALE POULTRY FARM CO.,
KEENE, N. H.

1,000 1,000
Orpingtons
Prices Within the Reach of All.
R. C. and S. C. BUFF; R. C. and S. C. WHITE, S. C. BLACK; AND JUBILEE.
Bred from the finest imported and American bred birds, winners at the leading shows—Madison Square; Boston; Chicago; Atlantic City; Trenton; Newark, etc. Can supply nearly anything in Orpingtons that you want, old or young; lots of fine breeding cockerels in S. C. Buff at $6 each; some extra S. C. Black; and White in R. C. and S. C. hard to surpass; Spangle and Jubilee, also utility Buffs, $1.50 to $3 each.
A. G. GOODACRE, Box 12, Pleasantdale, N. J.

SOME THINK

every year that their birds are better than ever. But I can prove that my chicks are like their parents, suitable for the foundation of more flocks of "World's Best" flocks; so when looking for

PRIZE WINNING
WH. WYANDOTTES

don't be misled, but go to headquarters, for I will give you a pointer: Such Birds Don't Grow On Bushes, and are not ripe just now.
After careful breeding for years, I have succeeded in getting as "some others think" more than my share of such birds; and as I am on a new farm and have lots of room, am giving same my personal care; and as I shall be unable to exhibit, shall sell some hot ones. If you want to be in the winning, just write

ARTHUR G. DUSTON,
223 East Main St., So. Framingham, Mass.

What Does the Grower Get? (C. O. G.)—"When chickens in your market review are marked 16@18c. per pound, what does the farmer get?"

He gets the price for which his chickens are sold, less transportation charges, and—if sale is through a commission house—the broker's commission.

Rabbits or Cavies for Poultry Food. (C. O. G.)—"What do you think of raising common cavies or rabbits, and feeding to poultry instead of beef?"

I think it would probably cost a great deal more to supply meat that way than to buy and cut green bone, or to buy meat meals or beef scraps.

Cottonseed Meal. (B. A. P.)—"Would cottonseed meal be good to use in the mash, which consists of cooked vegetables, corn meal, shorts, and animal meal, and in what proportion should it be used?"

I can't give Mr. P. much information about the practical use of cottonseed meal for poultry. I presume that it could be made ten to fifteen per cent of the dry bulk of a mash, and that when used in such proportions in a mash containing equal parts corn meal and wheat bran less animal food would be required, the protein and fat in the cottonseed meal partially substituting for those elements in meat or scrap. As a rule, however, vegetable fats and proteins are not as well relished by fowls, nor are they as completely digestible as the same elements in an animal food.

How to Feed Green and Vegetable Foods in Winter. (F. P. P.)—"I have plenty of cabbage, clover, beets, turnips and apples. In what way would you feed this green stuff to get the best results through the winter? Would it be a good idea to keep raw cabbage by the birds all the time and feed the clover, beets, etc., in the morning mash?"

That would work very well if it is convenient to cook or cut up the vegetables for the mash, and if one is willing to take the time to it. With an abundance of the other articles mentioned I would not use clover at all, but would give the other things in rotation, giving them whole, and letting the hens pick them to pieces. This relieves the keeper of work and gives the hens something to do. As idleness is the cause of about nine-tenths of the vices that hens contract in winter, I don't believe in doing anything for them that they can do for themselves, and are better to be doing.

Price and Quality of Meat Foods. (F. P. P.)—"With meat meal at $2 per 100, a fair quality of beef scrap at $2.50 and the best at $2.75, which had I better feed to get the best results and make the most clear profit?"

Probably the best quality of beef scrap. I say *probably* because while quality usually governs price it does not always do so, and sometimes a lot of the lower priced of two articles is as good or better than the higher priced lot compared with it. A meat meal that was clean and sweet would probably be a more economical food at $2 than the best scrap at $2.75; but much of the meat meal on the market is better adapted to use as fertilizer than as food.

A Farm as a Side Issue. (C. O. G.)—"What is your opinion of the following: I am thinking of starting a poultry plant for poultry and eggs and general farming for market; in a sense I want the place for pleasure, but not being in a position to run a place for pleasure only, I must combine business and pleasure, and make business the principal part. I am thinking of locating in Penna., not more than thirty miles from the city, and get a farm of about one hundred acres, raising as much feed as possible for my own use. Expect to pay about $1,000 down on about a $4,000 farm, balance as soon as possible. I will not be able to take full charge of the plant, as I want to continue my business in the city. I do not intend to live on the farm, only in the summer, as I own my home in the city. In my present business I can clear about $1,000 a year. My idea was to engage a married man, but do not know what would be a fair offer to make. What do you think of giving a man house rent free, and anything that can be raised on the place, and 40% of the net proceeds?"

I would advise Mr. G. to go slow on a proposition of that kind. I presume that when he says he clears about $1,000 a year in his present business he means that his business nets that, and his living expenses have to come out of it. In that case he would have I suppose but a few hundreds at most to pay interest on the mortgage on his farm, to pay taxes, and to apply in equipping it as a poultry farm, and in the development of its other resources. A man who knew something of poultry keeping and farming might manage on this, but it would probably take close figuring and very hard work for a few years. I think one not familiar with poultry culture and farming trying to develop a farm like this without giving it close personal attention, would soon find himself so embarrassed that he could not proceed without involving himself so deeply that his other resources might have to be encumbered in order to go on.

With a good farmer on the farm some income might be derived from it from the start, but usually in cases of that kind the net income for the first few years does not amount to much. This is so well understood by men competent to take charge of such work that to me the willingness of a farmer to take up a proposition of this kind would mean that he did not fully appreciate what he was doing.

The man available for positions of this kind—where there is not enough capital to start things fairly—is generally a man who could not get a position where there was the backing the project needed. In fact, there are not near enough men for the places of that kind that are waiting for them, and every allusion to the fact brings out—not men who could be recommended for such positions on the basis of what they have done—but men who would like to try them because they think they could fill them acceptably.

White Wyandotte - R. I. Red Cross. (F. P. P.)—"Would a cross of White Wyandotte cock on R. I. Red females be a good cross for eggs and meat? Would such a cross be more profitable poultry than the full blooded R. I. Reds?"

It's pretty hard to tell what a cross may bring forth. As a rule it is better to use thoroughbreds, and if the stock you have is in any respect unsatisfactory try to strengthen it by improvement rather than by a mixture. If your stock has some faults that are common to all the stock it is better—if you must use this stock—to get a male of the same variety strong in the points where yours are weak, and breed him with your best hens. Next year use the best of their produce, and so build up the quality of the flock. If you have some birds of both sexes that are what you require, it is best to breed from these, and these only. By so doing you can soon have as large a stock as you wish, improving year by year. By crossing you make no real progress.

Increased Egg Yield.

Mr. George G. Robinson, of Catonsville, Md., writes: "Since I have been using Bowker's Animal Meal the increase in the yield of eggs has been over 400%. As an egg producer it cannot be beaten. It also keeps the chicks in good condition." Bowker's Animal Meal is a standard article, and is fed to fowls and chicks once a day by mixing a small portion of it with the warm mash. Twenty-five pounds, which is enough for ten hens three months, costs $1; and a 100 lb. bag (four times as much) can be had for only $2.25. If your feed dealer does not keep it, all orders and remittances should be made to the Bowker Company, 43 Chatham street, Boston, Mass. If you mention this paper the company will send you a booklet and a handsome egg record card free.

A MONEY MAKING PROPOSITION:—GETTING SUBSCRIPTIONS TO FARM-POULTRY AT THE NEW PRICE. IT TALKS FOR ITSELF. ALL YOU HAVE TO DO IS GIVE IT A CHANCE TO TALK. GET SOME SAMPLES AND SHOW THEM TO THE PEOPLE. WRITE FOR OUR TERMS TO AGENTS.

VICTOR INCUBATOR

is superior in construction and simple and economical in operation. It works regardless of weather or seasons. Every fertile egg means a chick. We pay freight. Our money-back guarantee protects you. Our book gives pointers that may mean dollars to you. It is free. Write us for it today. Just say "Send the Victor Book" and we'll do it.

ELM POULTRY YARDS HARTFORD, CONN. 1888

At It Sixteen Years

WHITE LEGHORNS,
BARRED ROCKS,
WHITE ROCKS,
WHITE WYANDOTTES,
BLACK MINORCAS,
LIGHT BRAHMAS,
ALSO
ANGORA GOATS
AND
RAT DOGS.

NOW READY

GUARANTEED WINNERS.

OLD AND YOUNG STOCK

that have been bred from winners for years. **I guarantee stock to win at the price paid for it, if bought for winners.** If you pay for high class show birds and they prove to be ordinary laying stock you are the loser generally. Unless a bird can win, and so build up a reputation for you as having fancy stock better than others, they are not worth fancy prices. Write your wants today. Hundreds of laying stock for sale. Prices reasonable.

ELM POULTRY YARDS, Box R, HARTFORD, CONN.

Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements only will be inserted in these columns, and no display other than the initial word or name allowed. No advertisement containing less than **TWO** *lines will be accepted. All parts of lines will be charged as one full line. No limit to number of lines ad. may contain. An advertiser can divide his copy and have an ad. under as many headings as he wishes. Cost of classified advertising will be at a uniform rate of* **25 cents per line,** *each and every insertion; no less price per line for any number of lines or times ordered. Copy will be changed as often as desired without extra cost. About seven ordinary words make a line. Initials and figures count as words. We classify the headings in alphabetical order, the value of which arrangement to the advertiser is at once apparent, enabling the buyer to immediately locate advertisements of any particular kind in which he may be interested.*

ANDALUSIANS.

WINNING Andalusian cockerels and trios. L. C. Taylor, Box A. Gibsonburg, Ohio.

BANTAMS.

BANTAMS 65 VARIETIES. See my winnings at New York, Syracuse, and Schenectady. Eggs, $3 to $12 per dozen. Catalogue, 6 cents. Dr. Phelps, Glens Falls, N. Y.

LIGHT BRAHMA BANTAMS at New York won more 1sts than all others combined. 300 youngsters to sell at moderate prices. D. Lincoln Orr, Orr's Mills, N. Y.

BRAHMAS.

FIFTY Light Brahma hens, fifty large pullets, fifty smaller pullets for sale cheap at Linwood Hill Poultry Farm, Abington, Mass.

BREEDING STOCK.

ALL BREEDS of live pure bred poultry, pigeons, pheasants, turkeys, rabbits, Belgian hares, cavies, dogs, cats, and all pet stock. A complete list in our large 162-page catalogue. Excelsior Wire and Poultry Supply Co., Dep't U. 26 and 28 Vesey St., New York city.

64 VAR. poultry, pigeons, hares, ferrets, supplies, 3000 birds for sale. Eggs. Best stock. Descriptive cat. free. H. D. Roth, Franconia, Pa.

BUFFINTON will sell Buff, Columbian and Silver Penciled Wyandottes; Buff, White and Partridge, Plymouth Rocks Buff Leghorns; Buff, Black, White and Partridge Cochin Bantams. Rowland G. Buffinton, Box 677 Fall River, Mass.

FOR SALE, Buff and White Wyandotte and Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels 4 to 5 mos. old, and 25 Barred Rock yearling hens for $1 each. R. M. Campbell, Box 612, Ellsworth, Me.

WHITE Rock and S. C. White Leghorn cockerels. I. D. Hansen, Fishers Island, N. Y.

S. C. B. Leghorn and Barred Rock cockerels for sale. Chas. C. Wine, Mt. Sidney, Va.

CHARCOAL.

CHARCOAL is a blood purifier for poultry. We prepare especially for this purpose in the proper size for all poultry, at $2 per 100 lbs., freight paid. Thomas & Bros., E. Columbia Ave. and Beach St., Phila., Pa.

DOGS.

FOR SALE or exchange, Fox Terrier dog 10 mos., great ratter, fine bred. Genuine Dachshund pups—tan, and black and tan. Want fancy pigeons; make offer. W. J. Unger, 24 Kossuth St., New Haven, Ct.

DUCKS.

PEKIN DUCKS, male or female, now ready for delivery. A No. 1 strains. Evergreen Poultry Farm, Glassboro, N. J.

MAMMOTH White Pekin drakes. Apply, New Castle Poultry Farm, New Castle, Del.

FAVEROLLES.

FAVEROLLES,—every bird imported from best in Europe; no scrubs in my pens. Eggs, $3 to $6 per dozen. Dr. Phelps, Glens Falls, N. Y.

FEEDING POULTRY.

THE NEW METHOD of dry feeding saves time. Directions 25c. coin. Dr. Noftage, Goshen, Mass.

FERRETS.

15000 Ferrets. Superior breeding. Exterminate rats, drive rabbits from burrows. Book and wholesale list free. Farnsworth Bros., New London, O.

HOUDANS.

BRADLEY'S Houdans. Sure winners. C. J. Bradley, Box 83 F, Delmar, N. Y.

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.

BEFORE BUYING incubators get my figures on new and second hand ones of any make. Reference, Delaware City National Bank. Incubator Exchange, Delaware City, Del.

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.

3 CHATHAM No. 3; 3 Prairie State Special No. 3; 2 Prairie State style A No. 3; 1 Prairie State Baby No. 2; 2 Racine No. 2; 1 Prairie State 5 section brooder—all in first class condition. Cheap, or will exchange for early hatched S. C. White Leghorn pullets. Monmouth Poultry Farms, Freneau, N. J.

2 PINELAND, 440; 1 P. State, 300; 1 Flower City, 300; 1 Simplex Excelsior, 200; 1 Brauhall Deane heater and 300 ft. pipe; 1 Mann No. 2 bone cutter; 1 Cyphers brooder; 5 rolls 24 in. poultry fence. A. C. Lewis, West Kingston, R. I.

JAVAS.

PRIZE winning Black Javas, choicest combination of standard and utility stock, first prizes at Erie and Jamestown. April hatched stock for sale. Write for prices. G. M. Mathews, Brocton, N. Y.

LAKENVELDERS.

LAKENVELDERS, "Shadow on a Sheet." Wonderful layers and easy to keep; most beautiful fowl on earth. Eggs, $3 to $6 per dozen. Dr. Phelps, Glens Falls, N. Y.

LEGHORNS.

500 CHOICE cockerels, S. C. White Leghorns. Single birds $1.50; three for $3; are from the best strain of Leghorns in existence; are large in size, pure white, have rich yellow legs; will make some fine breeders. C. A. Stevens & Co., Box 3, Wilson, N. Y.

1000 S. C. Br. Leg. pullets, guar laying str., $1 ea. Crandell's Farm, Middle Falls, N. Y.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS, single birds, pairs, trios, or pens, fit for any show. F. S. Hawn, Box 164, Youngstown, O.

S. C. BROWN Leghorns, from prize stock, heavy layers, cockerels, pullets and yearling hens, $1.50 each. C. S. Cook, Jr., West Newton, Mass.

ROSE Comb White Leghorns exclusively, the great winter layers. Grand breeders and exhibition birds. L. C. Stewart So. Jefferson, N. Y.

MINORCAS.

HIGH CLASS S. C. B., winners at Boston, Pan-American, New York. Stamp for catalogue. Mrs. Geo. E. Monroe, Box A, Dryden, N. Y.

1000 Minorcas, best quality, 28 page cat. Geo. H. Northup, R. F. D 2, Raceville, N. Y.

BLACK Minorcas. Choice stock always. Eggs $2 13. R. Story, 187 Arlington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

S. C. Black Minorca cockerels. 10 good ones to sell at $2 and $3. No better stock. John Loomis, 833 Manle Ave., Findlay, Ohio.

ORPINGTONS.

UNDISPUTED Orpington Champions, Madison Square Garden winners; send for illustrated catalogue. Willow Brook Farm, Box P, Berlin, Conn.

SEVEN VARIETIES ORPINGTONS. Cockerels and trios now for sale; write for prices; also $3.00 cockerels for crossing. A. G. Goodacre, Box 12, Pleasantdale, New Jersey.

WHITE ORPINGTON cockerels—Cook strain. $3 each. Lulu J. Campbell, R. 3, Mansfield, O.

FINE large Buff Orpington cockerels, $2 to $5 each. R. Seaman, Jericho, N. Y.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BARRED Rocks, eggs $1 per 15; $6 per 100. Williams & Mellar, New Brunswick, N. J.

BARRED P. ROCKS and White Wyandottes. Farm raised, prize winners, heavy layers; yearlings and young stock of the highest quality for the farmer or fancier. Special prices on large lots. We have the kind that pay. Crystal Poultry Farm, Washington, N. J.

WHITE P. ROCKS for sale. High class stock; 75 yearling hens $1.25 each. Choice cockerels and pullets $2 and up. W. M. Davis, Meadowview Farm, Hancock, N. H.

SPECIAL extra fine pen Buff Rocks. Nugget strain $6. Arthur Taylor, Washington, N. J.

BARRED Rock cockerels. Best blood. Cheap. Miss H. A. Heaton, Route 1, Ballston Lake, N. Y.

EXHIBITION Barred Rocks, choice selected pairs, trios and pens, both young and yearlings at bargain. Ringlet strain. H. E. Kipp, Red Hook, N. Y.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF P. Rocks, strictly first class. Can win in best company. Will send on approval. F. H. Ricketts, S. Sec. and St., Coshocton, O.

BATES' Excelsior White P. Rocks sure to win. S. A. Bates, Westboro, Mass.

POULTRY PAPERS.

A REVIEW that reviews. A new departure in poultry literature. No poultryman's reading is complete unless it includes the Poultry Review, Bustleton, Pa. Sample copy free.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

SHOVE'S Rhode Island Reds and Houdans give satisfaction. Write for wants. Daniel P. Shove, Fall River, Mass.

SINGLE and R. C. R. I. Reds. Good stock. M. Ferris, Poplar Ridge, N. Y.

S. C. Rhode Island Red cockerels, $2 to $5 each. R. Seaman, Jericho, N. Y.

TURKEYS.

200 BRONZE turkeys, bred from 45 and 47 lb. toms and 22 to 30 lb. hens. Toland Toulouse geese and S. C. R. I. Red cockerels at farmers' prices. Stamp. Geo. Wolf, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

BRONZE turkeys—cock and three hens that won 1st and 2d premiums, New Bedford, Framingham, Taunton. E. J. Robinson, Raynham, Mass.

WANTED.

POULTRYMAN, 34, single, wants position; thoroughly understands care of incubators, brooders, utility and fancy poultry and pigeons, handy with carpenters' tools; ref. T. Malone, Burrsville, N. J.

POSITION as assistant on large poultry farm. 8 years successful experience on moderate scale. A. N. J., care Farm-Poultry.

WANTED to buy, some first class Blue Andalusians, Indian Games, Barred Rock and B. B. Red Game Bantams. Young vigorous stock. Size, shape, color perfect. J. E. Kuehler, Jacksonville, Fla.

WYANDOTTES.

SILVER Wyandottes that are beautiful, typical and practical, having large oval cculers faced with black that is black, free from edging brass and smut. This is why we won all firsts at Boston, 1901 and 1903. They have done the same this year for our patrons. We are booking eggs now for delivery when wanted. Write. J. C. Jodrey, Box A, Danvers, Mass.

WHITE Wyandottes. Triumph strain. W. E. Mack, West Woodstock, Vt.

WHITE WYANDOTTES a specialty. Barnes & Woodbury, Box 137, Wenham, Mass.

100 CHOICE cockerels, White Wyandotte stock, $2 each; two birds for $3 from large first class stock that are blocky, white, fine shaped birds, and from a strain of fine layers. C. A. Stevens & Co., Box 4, Wilson, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Duston's White Wyandotte cockerels, direct; strong, vigorous, farm bred and snow white; $2 to $5. I can please you with quality. Edward E. Ling, So. Portland, Me.

CHOICE S. L. Wyandottes, single birds and trios. H. F. Chase, Box 710, Andover, Mass.

FRARY has a big lot of white cockerels from choice prize winners; $3 buys a good one. A few yearling layers $1.25. One good yearling cock. White Wyandotte specialist. Geo. H. Frary, Charlemont, Mass.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Good, promising Duston strain cock'ls $1.50, $2, $2.50; good hens $1, $1.25. John R. Lightfoot, Box Q, Penn Yan, N. Y.

BUFF WYANDOTTES. One of my cockerels will improve your flock; a pair or pen will start you with the best bred to lay birds. A few New York and Cleveland winners. Dr. N. W. Sanborn, Box 366, Bellingham, Mass.

WH. Wyan. c'k'ls $2.50, from 90—95½ point laying strain. Thoroughbred Scotch Collie female pup. Otto H. Niswonger, R. R. No. 1, Dayton, O.

SILVER Wyandottes that are unsurpassed, also a fine litter of pedigreed Boston Terrier pups. J. C. Jodrey, Box A., Danvers, Mass.

START RIGHT WITH EGGS. WHITE WYAN. From Dry Fed Stock. $1.50 per 15; $7 per 100; Specially selected brown eggs, $2 per 15; $8 per 100. *Directions for Dry Feeding* 25c. DR. NOTTAGE, Goshen, Mass.

Hartford's Great Poultry Show.

Arrangements have been completed for the eighth annual exhibit of the Hartford-Manchester Poultry Association at Foot Guard Hall, Hartford, Conn., Jan. 24—27, 1905. This spacious building is in great demand, being one of the largest floor space buildings in New England, well lighted and admirably located, two blocks from depot. Many new features have been decided upon, and the show is held after most others, that all stock may be in condition for showing. To win at Hartford means to win at about the fifth largest show of the country. Entry fees have been decided on as 50 cents per single bird. Prizes to be, first $2, second $1 if eight or more entries, if not, prize to be, first $1, second 50 cents. Pens, entry fee $1. Prizes, first $5, second $2 if eight or more entries, otherwise prizes to be, first $2, second $1. Five ribbons will be awarded in each variety besides hundreds of dollars worth of specials. This exhibit will be a strictly poultry show, with bantams and pigeons in the dining hall. This building can accommodate most any number of birds which will be received, cooped, cared for, recooped and returned by Messrs. Clayton A Freeman, of Plainville, Conn., who with their patented nutmeg coop have won much praise.

For further information or suggestions communicate with the secretary, F. O. Groesbeck, Hartford, Conn.

EGG RECORD and account book, Most simple and complete, 25c, H. A. KUHNS, Box 400 C, Atlanta, Ga.

Taunton, Mass., Fair.

Sept. 27—29, 1904.

Addresses of Taunton exhibitors are not given. Other addresses given with first mention of name. Towns not otherwise designated are in Massachusetts.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—J. & R. F. McFarlane, Poltersville, 1 hen; 1 pen. P. Williams, 2 hen. Rogers & Packard, Brockton, 1 ckl; 1 pul.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—C. P. Hawley, Attleboro, 1 pen.

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Lowe & Harrop, Swansea, 1 ck; 1 hen.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—Williams, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1, 2 pul.

DARK BRAHMAS.—Williams, 1 ck; 1 hen. D. Casquirello, Middleboro, 1 ckl; 1, 2 pul. E. L. Macomber, 1 pen.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—J. & W. D. Entwistle, No. Westport, 1 hen; 2 ckl; 1 pul. J. & R. F. McFarlane, 2 hen; 2 pul. W. C. Rawson, Swansea, 1 ckl. H. P. Hathaway, Dighton, 1 pen.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.—Linwood Hill Farm, Abington, 1 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. F. M. Hoyt, Melrose, 1 pen.

SILVER WYANDOTTES.—E. J. Robinson, Raynham, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES.—Robinson, 1 ck; 2 hen; 2 ckl; 2 pul. W. J. Daniels, Whitman, 2 ck. Rogers & Packard, 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul.

SILVER PENCILED WYANDOTTES.—Rogers & Packard, 1 ck. Robinson, 2 ck; 1 ckl; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen. Daniels, 1 hen. Mrs. E. W. Staples, 2 ckl. Lowe & Harrop, 2 hen.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES. M. A. Brayton, Fall River, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul.

BUFF LEGHORNS.—All to H. W. Mowry & Son, Oaklawn, R. I.

PARTRIDGE LEGHORNS.—All to Lowe & Harrop.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—F. E. Baker, Watertown Arsenal, 1 ck; 1 ckl; 1 pul. A. W. Davis, Myricks, 1, 2 hen.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—All to J. & W. D. Entwistle.

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Mowry & Son, 1 hen. E. L. Hoxie, Cotuit, 2 hen; 1, 2 ckl.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.—L. H. Randall, Berkley, 1 ck; 1 ckl. N. E. Ashley, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 pul.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.—A. W. Davis, Myricks, 1 ck; 1 hen. L. H. Randall, 1 ckl; 1 pul.

WHITE LANGSHANS.—Hoxie, 1, 2 hen.

WHITE COCHINS.—Williams, 1 ck; 1 hen.

BLACK COCHINS.—Harry T. Washburn, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul.

BUFF COCHINS.—Williams, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.—Williams, 1 ck; 1 hen. Mrs. James Nagle, 2 hen.

BLACK MINORCAS.—Washburn, 1 ck; 2 hen. A. W. Delano, 1 hen.

S. S. HAMBURGS.—Mowry & Son, 1 ck; 1 hen. Norman Morse, 1 ckl. Robinson, 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul.

BLACK JAVAS.—All to Mowry & Son.

MOTTLED JAVAS.—All to Mowry & Son.

BLACK BREASTED RED GAMES.—All to A. W. Delano.

INDIAN GAMES. A. C. Rose, 1 ck; 1, 2 hen. Pasquirello, 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul.

PIT GAMES.—Norman Barstow, New Bedford, 1 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul. L. S. Hood, Somerset, 2 ck.

B. B. RED GAME BANTAMS.—C. D. & W. R. Fenner, Providence, R. I., 1 ck. F. A. Wheeler, Slatersville, R. I., 2 ck; 1 hen; 2 ckl; 2 pul. E. W. Cook, Slatersville, R. I., 2 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul.

GOLDEN DUCKWING GAME BANTAMS.—All to Cook.

SILVER DUCKWING GAME BANTAMS. All to Cook.

RED PYLE GAME BANTAMS.—All to Cook.

BIRCHEN GAME BANTAMS.—All to Cook.

WHITE GAME BANTAMS.—All to Cook.

GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.—Williams, 1 ck; 2 hen. Mowry & Son, 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.—Wheeler, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. Williams, 2 ck. J. & R. F. McFarlane, 2 hen. Geo. Bradshaw, 2 pul.

WHITE COCHIN BANTAMS.—P. Jackson, Plymouth, 1 ck. Mowry & Son, 2 ck. Raymond Irving, 1 hen. Fenner, 2 hen. Geo. Helm, Providence, R. I., 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul.

BLACK COCHIN BANTAMS.—Bradshaw, 1 ck; 2 hen; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen. Fenner, 2 ck. Williams, 1 hen. Jackson, 1 ckl.

PARTRIDGE COCHIN BANTAMS.—Fenner, 1, 2 ck. Mowry & Son, 1, 2 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul.

LIGHT BRAHMA BANTAMS.—Fenner, 1 ck. Mowry & Son, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul.

DARK BRAHMA BANTAMS.—Mowry & Son, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen.

BLACK TAILED JAP. BANTAMS.—Fenner, 1 ck; 1, 2 hen. Mowry & Son, 2 ck.

PEKIN DUCKS.—John B. Girling, 1, 2 ck. E. L. Randall, 1 hen. H. Hathaway, 2 hen. Alex. Fleura, Berkley, 1 pen.

"Lest We Forget" "Nutmeg."

"'West Point's' squibs in the *American Fancier* are the brightest things ever published supposed to be smart and funny. Wonder who he is?"—*Poultry Gazette.*

We infer from the above remark that editor Gillies was not familiar with the work of the lamented "Nutmeg" who used to do smart stunts in the *American Stock-Keeper* of this city. "Nutmeg's" work was as much better than "West Point's as a nice slice from the breast of a No. 1 south shore roaster is better than the second joint of an old rooster. "West Point" writes as "Nutmeg" might have written if he had tried to write when slightly "befuddled." "Nutmeg" effervesced, "West Point" merely slops over.

A MONEY MAKING PROPOSITION:—GETTING SUBSCRIPTIONS TO FARM-POULTRY AT THE NEW PRICE — IT TALKS FOR ITSELF. ALL YOU HAVE TO DO IS GIVE IT A CHANCE TO TALK. GET SOME SAMPLES AND SHOW THEM TO THE PEOPLE.—WRITE FOR OUR TERMS TO AGENTS.

Maine State Show.

The fourth annual exhibition of the Maine State Poultry and Pet Stock Association will be held in City Hall, Portland, Dec. 5—8, 1904.

Three very successful exhibitions have been held by the Maine State Poultry and Pet Stock Association at City Hall, Lewiston, at which hundreds of high scoring birds were shown, and large displays of poultry appliances made, but the attendance at the last show was so small that the management, at the urgent invitation of the Portland board of trade, decided to hold the next exhibition in that city on Dec. 5—8, 1904.

Not only are the fanciers planning on sending a full entry of fowl, and the people eagerly awaiting the show, but the business men themselves are contributing many valuable special premiums to be awarded at this exhibition. The list is a long one, and too numerous to enumerate in detail, but the largest in point of size and the most valuable in dollars and cents, is a magnificent two year old Guernsey bull which has been offered by Mr. W. A. Castner, to be awarded to the exhibitor making the largest display of fowl of any variety.

Next is the hundred dollar silver cup presented to the association two years ago by Hon. Joseph H. Manley, of Augusta, offered as a special prize for the ten highest scoring Barred Plymouth Rocks, to be won three successive years before it becomes the property of any individual. Another hundred dollar silver cup is offered for ten highest scoring birds of any variety. In addition to these there are many valuable regular prizes in cash which at an entry fee of but fifty cents, and only one class for all, will insure many entries.

The pigeon department is in charge of Mr. Edward Scott, of Portland, who is working night and day to make his part of the show a grand success.

Cats will be an interesting feature of the show.

The annual catalogue and premium list will be issued about Nov. 1st.

Address Mr. A. L. Merrill, Auburn, Maine, sec'y.

The Chicago Show.

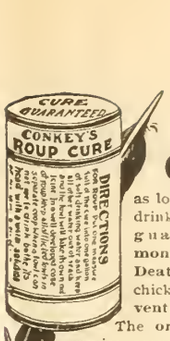
Sharpe Butterfield, of Windsor, Canada, George C. Burgott, of Lawton Station, New York, Thomas F. Rigg, of Iowa Falls, Iowa, Thomas E. Orr, of Beaver, Pa., and Charles McClave of New London, Ohio, have been engaged to judge the poultry at the ninth annual exhibition of poultry, pigeons, dogs, cats, and pet stock, given by the National Fanciers' and Breeders' Association. Henry Tieman, of Baltimore, Md., L. A. Jansen, of Milwaukee, Wis., and C. A. Twombly, of Boston, Mass., have been selected to place the awards on pigeons. Negotiations are in progress for additional poultry and pigeon judges. Pet stock judges and judges of dogs and cats will be announced at an early day.

The show dates are Jan. 23 — 28, 1905. It will be held in the Chicago Coliseum, Wabash avenue and 15th street. Premium lists containing all information as to class entries and premium lists will be issued December 15th. Requests for same should be sent to Fred L. Kimmey, sec'y, Room 500, 325 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

White Plymouth Rock Club Notice.

All members of the American White Plymouth Rock Club who wish their names to appear in the 1904 club catalogue, or who wish advertising space in same, must act at once as the catalogue is now in the hands of the printers. The secretary cannot guarantee that anything sent after the first week in November will not be too late.

The publication will be replete with good things for White Plymouth Rock fanciers, and every breeder of this popular variety should have his name in the club catalogue. For full information regarding the club catalogue, the club specials to be offered at the poultry shows this winter, rules of admission to the club, etc., address the national secretary and treasurer, Seth W. Gregory, Delavan, Wisconsin.



Conkey's Roup Cure CURES as long as the fowl can see to drink. The only remedy that guarantees a cure—your money refunded if it fails. Death to Colds, Roup, Canker in chickens, turkeys, pigeons. Prevents as well as cures.

The original remedy, years of service prove it the best — the only remedy good enough to be imitated. Easily administered—just put it in the drinking water—lasts the longest.

Beware of imitations—there is none "just as good as Conkey's." Sent postpaid 50 cents and $1.00.

We make Conkey's Lice Powder, Lice Liquid, Disinfectant, Egg Food and Poultry Tonic, Fly Knocker and Mange Balsam.

Write for free booklet No. 10-"Good Things for the Poultry Keeper."

Live Agents Wanted Everywhere.

G. E. CONKEY & CO. Cleveland, Ohio

Pacific Coast Agents, Petaluma Incubator Co. Petaluma, Cal.

For Sale by All Poultry Supply Houses and Druggists.

Stay White Wyandottes

Prize Winners and Heavy Layers Combined

We have a fine lot of male breeders and SHOW birds all ages and at all prices from $3 up; also a few females; please describe just what you want.

F. P. PULSIFER & CO., Natick, Mass.

GRIT

To properly digest their food, hens must have grit. Mica Crystal has been on the market twelve years, and has become a standard article. Send for descriptive circular.

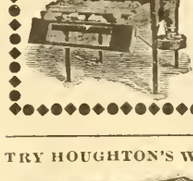
MICA CRYSTAL CO., Concord, N. H.

CHICKS THAT LIVE

get strong and healthy—gain steadily in weight, are chicks hatched in Reliable Incubators.

The Reliable

provides automatically a constant current of odorless, warm air at a uniform temperature—chicks pip, hatch and thrive under its nature-like conditions. Send 10 cents and get our 20th annual catalog—full of poultry information. Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co., Box A-169, Quincy, Ill.



Make Money

Hatching Chickens with the Gem Incubator. Low in price, high grade, absolutely reliable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Now is the time to prepare for the early hatching season. Beautiful catalogue free. Write to-day.

GEM INCUBATOR CO. Box 402 Dayton, Ohio

TRY HOUGHTON'S WIRE EGG CARRIER

For shipping eggs, and his wire egg turner to hold and turn eggs to be used for hatching. Price list of S. H. HOUGHTON, Harvard, Mass.

SHOEMAKER'S BOOK ON POULTRY

AND ALMANAC FOR 1905.

The cheapest book in the world. It contains 224 large pages, handsomely illustrated. A number of most beautiful Colored Plates of Fowls true to life. It tells all about all kinds of Thoroughbred Fowls, with life-like illustrations and prices of same. It tells how to raise poultry successfully and how to treat all diseases common among them. It gives working plans and illustrations of convenient Poultry Houses. It tells all about

Incubators and Brooders.

It gives full instructions for operating all kinds of Incubators. This chapter is marvelously complete and worth dollars to anyone using an Incubator. It gives descriptions and prices of Incubators, Brooders and all kinds of Poultry Supplies. In fact, it is an encyclopedia of chickendom and will be mailed to anyone on receipt of only 15 cents. Your money returned if not pleased.

C. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 7-2, FREEPORT, ILL.

MARKET REVIEW.

BOSTON.

[From *Boston Produce Market Report*, Oct. 20, 1904].

Eggs.

Receipts.	Cases.
For 6 days	16,486
Same week last year	17,342
Previous 6 days	15,787
Since April 1	797,872
Same time last year	846,014

Receipts foot up a little larger than last week, but there has been no increase in the supply of choice fresh eggs, and all such arriving have met with a ready sale at full prices, occasional marks of very fancy western exceeding quotations. Most western have been irregular in quality, however, showing too many old eggs and too few new laid to bring over 20@21c. There are still a good many ordinary western working out at 17@19c. There has been but little movement in refrigerators in a wholesale way as yet.

Quotations at Mark.

Fancy hennery	32..@33
Me., Vt., N. H. and York state extras	26..@27
Me., Vt. and N. H., fair to good	21..@24
York state, good to choice	21..@25
Michigan extras	25..@
Michigan firsts	23..@24
Western firsts	22..@22½
Western average best	20..@21
Western, fair to good	18..@19
Western, poor to fair	16..@17
Western dirties	14..@16
Western cheeks	12..@14
Refrigerators, April firsts	19..@
Refrigerators, summer	17..@18

Dressed Poultry.

Receipts 6 days	1,814 packages
Same time last year	2,687 "

Receipts have been rather light for the past week, and there has been a good steady market for chickens and fowls. Choice large western fowls have been in steady demand at 13½@14c. Western chickens have been selling fair at 15c. for choice large roasting stock, with common to good at 12@14c. There has been considerable increase in receipts of western turkeys, but quality has been generally poor. There have been very few good enough to exceed 20c., and some very poor have been cleaned up as low as 12c. Old turkeys in good demand.

Northern turkeys more plenty and lower. Choice northern chickens in moderate supply and good demand. Choice fowls steady at 15c.

Fresh Killed Northern and Eastern—	
Turkeys, choice young	23..@25
Turkeys, common to good	15..@20
Chickens, choice, 4 to 5 lbs. each, ℔ lb.	18..@20
Chickens, 2½ to 3½ lbs. each, ℔ lb.	13..@15
Broilers, choice, ℔ lb.	15..@16
Common mixed sizes, ℔ lb.	12..@13
Fowls, choice	@15
Fowls, common to good	13..@14
Green ducks, ℔ lb.	16..@17
Pigeons, choice, ℔ doz.	$1 62@
Pigeons, common to good	1 00@$1 50
Squabs, ℔ doz.	1 20@ 1 40
Western Iced—	
Turkeys, choice young	20..@
Turkeys, common to good, ℔ lb.	12..@18
Turkeys, old, ℔ lb.	15..@16
Fowls, choice large, ℔ lb.	13½.@14
Fowls, common to good	12½.@13
Broilers, choice, ℔ lb.	14..@15
Chickens, roasting, 4 lbs. and upward, ℔ lb.	14..@15
Chickens, average best, ℔ lb.	13..@14
Chickens, common mixed sizes, ℔ lb.	12..@
Old cocks, ℔ lb.	9½.@10
Pigeons, choice, ℔ doz.	$1 50@
Pigeons, common to good, ℔ doz.	1 00@$1 25

Live Poultry.

Eastern receipts continue fairly liberal but generally ordinary in quality. Hardly any good enough to exceed 11c., and a good many lots cleaning up at 10c.

Fowls, ℔ lb.	10..@11
Roosters, ℔ lb.	8..@
Spring chickens, ℔ lb.	10..@11

NEW YORK.

[From *The Producers' Price Current*, Oct. 21, 1904].

Eggs.

Receipts today, 7,293 cases; last six days, 44,472 cases; previous six days, 38,057 cases. The arrivals are still running a little ahead of last week, and advices, while conflicting, generally indicate fair supplies in transit. There is still a scarcity of fancy fresh, and the few lots from which a good proportion of such can be obtained, sell readily at firm prices—say, 22½@23c., or rarely a little more. But general offerings consist of very ordinary to simply good grades, and these move rather slowly at very irregular prices, many ranging 20@22c., and some poor going down to 18@19c. The moderate business in refrigerators for current trade use is generally at 19@19½c., with a few extra fancy reaching 20c., or even a shade more in a small way; but there is no activity, and a free offering of average prime qualities for large lots of which it is hard to draw bids above 18½@19c.

N. Y. Mercantile Exchange Official Quotations.

Nearby fresh gathered extras, ℔ doz.	25..@25½
Nearby fresh gathered firsts	23..@23½
Western fresh gathered extras	@24
Western fresh gathered firsts	22½.@23
Western fresh gathered seconds	20..@22
Western fresh gathered thirds	18..@19
Kentucky fresh gathered seconds	19..@20
Tenn. and other southern seconds	18..@19
Southern inferior	17..@17½
Western dirties No. 1, candled	17..@17½
Western dirties, No. 2	14..@16
Checked eggs	13..@15
Refrigerator firsts	19..@19½
Refrigerator seconds	18..@18½
Refrigerator thirds	17..@17½
Refrigerator dirties	15..@17

Dressed Poultry.

Receipts today, 2,191 packages; last six days, 10,446 packages; previous six days, 8,240 packages; corresponding six days last year, 7,825 packages. A severe rain storm this morning is the last straw, interfering with what little trading there might have been in fowls and chickens, and with the store floors all full, and large lots still to come in, the market is in a completely demoralized condition, and simply impossible to effect a clearance, except to the freezers, and very little of the offerings that are really good enough to put away, but holders have no other alternative. Quotations are not of much use, as most any offer would be accepted. Fancy large roasting chickens and fancy large dry picked fowls would be gladly cleaned up at 12c., and average best run at 11c., were there any buyers, and ordinary grades at 9@10c. Nearby chickens dull and lower. Spring turkeys and also old turkeys continue scarce and firm. Nearby spring ducks about steady.

Turkeys, spring, dry picked, 7 to 10 lbs. each fancy, ℔ lb.	22..@23
Turkeys, spring, dry picked, aver. best run	18..@20
Turkeys, old, ℔ lb.	16..@17
Spring chickens, Phila. 8 to 9 lbs. to pair ℔ lb.	20..@22
Spring chickens, Phila. mixed sizes, ℔ lb.	14..@16
Spring chickens, other Penna., 7 to 8 lbs. to pair, fancy, ℔ lb.	@14
Spring chickens, state and Pa., mixed sizes	12..@13
Spring chickens, Pa., under 5 lbs. to pair	10..@11
Spring chickens, western broilers dry picked fancy	14..@15
Spring chickens, western dry picked, 8 lbs. and over to pair, large roasters.	@12
Spring chickens, western, dry picked, average best	@11
Spring chickens, O. and Mich. scalded, fancy	@12
Spring chickens, O. and Mich. scalded, average run	@11
Spring chickens, other western, 8 lbs. and over to pair, scalded, fancy	@12
Spring chickens, other western, scalded average best, ℔ lb.	@11
Spring chickens, southern dry picked, ℔ lb.	@11
Spring chicken, southern, scalded, ℔ lb.	10..@11
Spring chickens, inferior	7..@ 9
Fowls, western dry picked, average best	11½.@12
Fowls, O. and Mich., scalded, average best	11½.@12
Fowls, other western, scalded, average best	11..@11½
Fowls, southern and southwestern, dry picked, average best	11..@11½
Fowls, southern and southwestern scalded, average best	@11
Fowls and chickens, poor to fair, ℔ lb.	8..@10
Old cocks, ℔ lb.	@ 8½
Spring ducks, L. I., ℔ lb.	@18
Spring ducks, eastern, ℔ lb.	17½.@18
Spring ducks, Jersey, Pa., and Va. fancy	17½.@18
Spring ducks, Jersey, Pa., and Va. fair to good	15..@17
Spring ducks, western, ℔ lb.	9..@13
Spring geese, eastern, white, ℔ lb.	16..@17
Spring geese, eastern, dark, ℔ lb.	14..@15
Squabs, prime large white, ℔ doz.	@$2 75
Squabs, mixed, ℔ doz.	$2 25@ 2 37
Squabs, dark, ℔ doz.	1 75@ 2 00

Live Poultry.

Receipts today included eight carloads of western by freight, and a few scattering coops by express. Trading is slow, and with a large accumulation, the market is weak and lower on fowls, chickens, and roosters, and dealers will have to carry over fully twelve to thirteen carloads. Turkeys unchanged. Ducks and geese about steady. Pigeons slow.

Chickens, nearby and western, ℔ lb.	@12
Chickens, southern and southwestern, ℔ lb.	@11
Fowls, western, ℔ lb.	@12½
Fowls, southern and southwestern, ℔ lb.	@11½
Roosters, old, ℔ lb.	@ 8
Turkeys, ℔ lb.	12..@14
Ducks, western, average, ℔ pair	70..@80
Ducks, southern, average, ℔ pair	50..@65
Geese, western, average, ℔ pair	$1 25..@$1 50
Geese, southern, average, ℔ pair	1 12..@ 1 25
Live pigeons, ℔ pair	@ 15

PHILADELPHIA.

[From official market report of the Philadelphia Produce Exchange, October 21, 1904].

Eggs.—Receipts today, 1,323 crates. There are very few fine new laid eggs arriving, and all offerings of this description are promptly cleaned up at the advance noted. Most of the current receipts consist of mixed held and fresh eggs, and holders are obliged to meet the views of buyers in order to move out invoices of this character.

The following are today's official quotations of the Butter and Egg Board of the Produce Exchange:

Penna. and nearby, extra, at mark	@24
Penna. and nearby, firsts, at mark	22..@23
Penna. and nearby, seconds, at mark	17..@19
Western, extra, at mark	@24
Western, firsts, at mark	22..@23
Western, seconds, at mark	17..@19
Southwestern, firsts, at mark	20..@21

Dressed Poultry.—Supplies of fowls are liberal and the market favors buyers, under an indifferent demand. Chickens are also arriving freely, and offerings are mostly of medium sized and unattractive stock, the pressure to sell which causes a weak feeling in the whole market. Only strictly fancy heavy yellow stock will bring outside quotations. Squabs are in small supply and firm, with a good demand.

Fowls, fresh killed, choice	@13½
Fowls, fresh killed, fair to good	12½.@13
Old roosters	@10
Chickens, nearby, choice and fancy	14..@16
Western roasting chickens, fancy yellow, weighing 5 lbs. and over to the pair	14..@
Good to choice	12..@13
Fair	11..@
Western broiling chickens	13..@14
Squabs, white, ℔ dozen	@$2.50
Squabs, dark, ℔ dozen	$1.50@$1.75

Live Poultry.—Supplies of fowls and chickens are fairly liberal and the market is lower, under a light demand. Offerings are mostly of unattractive stock, which has to be sold at inside quotations. Ducks, geese and turkeys are in small supply and steady though quiet.

Fowls, hens, heavy	@12½
Fowls, hens, common	11½.@12
Old roosters	8..@ 8½
Spring chickens, as to quality	11..@12½
Ducks, as to quality	12..@13
Turkeys, as to quality	12..@14
Geese, as to quality	11..@12
Pigeons, old, ℔ pair	25..@27
Pigeons, young, ℔ pair	20..@22

Walden, N. Y., Show.

The Wallkill Valley and Hudson River Association have completed arrangements for their coming show to be held in Walden, N. Y., Dec. 6—9, 1904.

A good list of specials are offered, including three $50 and one $25 silver cups; also $35 cash for best exhibit in American class, and numerous other specials. J. H. Drevenstedt will judge the show. Premium list ready.

H. W. MILLSPAUGH,
Walden, N. Y. Secretary.

White Plymouth Rocks
Winners at largest shows. Good layers of brown eggs. Circular free.
PLEASANT VIEW FARM,
Box A, Barre, Mass.

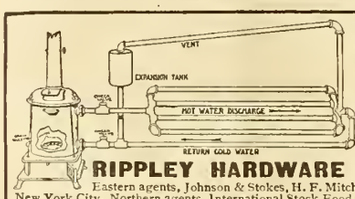
Poultry Supplies
of every sort—chick manna, beef scrap, scratch food, egg food, roup cures, gape cures, lice killers, Cyphers' Incubators and Brooders.
Send for free *Illustrated Poultry Supply Book*—tells what you want and why, and prices.
JOHNSON & STOKES Dept. I
217-219 Market Street Philadelphia

SAVE ½ YOUR FUEL
BY USING THE
ROCHESTER RADIATOR
Fits any Stove or Furnace. Price from $2.00 to $12.00
Write for booklet on heating homes.
ROCHESTER RADIATOR CO.
17 Furnace St., Rochester, N. Y.

POULTRY PAYS

when the hens lay. Keep them laying. For hatching and brooding use the best reasonable priced Incubators and Brooders—built upon honor, sold upon guarantee,
Send for Free Catalog
THE ORMAS
BANTA MFG. CO., Ligonier, Indiana.

Tuttle's Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds
First prize winners at New York, Hartford, and Springfield. Utility stock—now $1, $1.50, and $2 each. Send for Circular. ROBERT C. TUTTLE, Hartford, Conn.



Rippley's Hot Water Heater.
For heating Brooder Houses, Henneries, Hot Houses, Work Shops, etc. Burns wood, coal, coke etc. Will last for years.
No. 200—Heater alone, ready to connect pipes $30.00
No. 200—With expansion tank, 2 (two) 1½ in. valves $36.00
Total height heater, 42 inches. Prices are for heater alone, ready to connect pipes to. Prices of pipes and valves quoted on application. Catalog free.
RIPPLEY HARDWARE CO., Box 12, GRAFTON, ILL.
Eastern agents, Johnson & Stokes, H. F. Mitchell Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Excelsior Wire Poultry Supply Co., New York City. Northern agents, International Stock Food Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Pacific Coast agents, Lilly, Bogardus & Co., Seattle, Wash. Southern agents, J. Steckler Seed Co., New Orleans, La.

You Will Get Your Money Back
if any of the following remedies fail to give the results claimed for them.

Harding's Positive Cholera Cure,	25c.	By mail, 40c.
Harding's Successful Roup Cure,		By mail, 50c.
Harding's Antiseptic Lice Killer,	25c.	By mail, 40c.
Harding's Head Lice Ointment,		By mail, 25c.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write the undersigned. Take no substitute.
Use Harding's Granulated Milk for Poultry. $3.00 per 100 lbs.
Clean, Dry, Wholesome. Keeps in any climate. Write for free booklet today.
Geo. L. Harding, Box 555 Binghamton, N. Y.

Poultry and Fruit
(AN IDEAL COMBINATION)
GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER AND FARM-POULTRY
(THE IDEAL PAPERS.)
GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER has been established 24 years; is the oldest magazine and the one having the largest circulation of its kind in the world. 120,000 readers monthly; 20 to 40 large pages, finely illustrated. It is recognized as being easily the leader in its field, and its departments of Health, Good Cheer, Nature Study, Woman's Work, Fashions, Prof. Van Deman's Fruit instructions, Stories, Adventures, Farm, etc., etc., make it an exceptionally fine publication for profitable home reading. Try one year's subscription, and you will decide you cannot keep house without it. Issued monthly at 50 cents a year, but we will send GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER and FARM-POULTRY both one full year for
ONLY 60 CENTS.
This is splendid value indeed. Send all orders to
FARM-POULTRY PUB. CO. - Boston, Mass.

Making a Cement Floor.

[Reply to O. L. R., Oct. 15th issue].

MAKING a cement floor is rather more of a job than at first appears to be the case. However, as a builder who is fond of stock of all kinds, I may help by a word or more on the subject. If Mr. R. has the coops built, and they have a sill piece at base sides, I would say that if all earth was removed between them down to the rock referred to, he could apply a cement floor as follows:

Sweep the rock clean, leaving as little dust as possible. Taking a section three feet wide by the width of the coop between the sides, defining this by a 2 x 4 in. scantling laid flat and secured in position firmly, but temporarily, as it will have to be moved later; procure sharp sand with some gravel in it, or get them separately; gravel should have no stone larger than a walnut in it; mix for base as follows: One-half barrel of Rosllndale or other cement, one barrel of sand, and one and one-half barrel of gravel (measured quantities).

First make a thin mortar of the sand and cement, then add the stone, and mix thoroughly; or use one-half barrel of cement and two and one-half barrels of good gravel, if preferred to above. Now in mixing, don't get too much water in the concrete; wet the rock before putting in the section of concrete, this then to be tamped down till it becomes watery on surface. Use a piece of squared tree 6 x 6 x 10 in., with a handle or two handles, one on each side for a tamper.

Over this at once apply a finish coat of one part cement to one and one-half parts of clean sharp sand evenly laid over concrete, and leveled off on top with a straight edge. Then when it has begun to set, trowel smooth as desired, or possible, with a plasterer's trowel. Leave a three foot space vacant, forming another section, and put in what would be section three, thus being able to work both sides. The second day after first section was put in, the second, fourth, etc., sections can be put in; the concrete should be well worked under and up to the sill.

Trusting this will help Mr. R.

ALFRED D. HYDE.

Rahway, N. J.

Open Front Sheds in Maine.

EDITOR FARM-POULTRY:— In the last issue of F.-P., (Oct. 15th), L. C. M. asks about open front scratching sheds for the Minnesota climate.

I live in Maine, and while the mercury does not go down to 60° below zero it often gets down to 30° below.

Last year I had occasion to build a new hen house for layers, and so tried the open scratching shed plan. It worked complete until the *zero* weather came, and then during these cold gray cloudy days the egg production diminished, and the combs grew dull, and often the hens—robust, active, bright birds—would leave their breakfast of grain in a deep litter, and huddle in a corner, sitting on their feet to warm them.

Sometimes people change their minds. I did then. The open front was partly boarded up, and two large windows so arranged that they could be raised partially or taken out and thus I adjusted the temperature of my shed to suit the occasion and the fowls.

I had the lesson and paid for it, for it was several weeks before the fowls recovered from the long continued chill to which I exposed them.

I know I am not in accord with our own Maine experiment station in regard to this matter. However, they are *experimenting*, with the state to defray the expense, and I am not. I do not believe that discomfort is conducive to health or eggs in the long run.

Suppose we take a horse out in the yard some cold morning, and leave him unblanketed while he eats his breakfast, just to make him "hardy" and vigorous so he will go well—what would be the result? And also suppose we partake of our own early meal in a cold dining room in our shirt sleeves, just to "keep us in health" and make us "hardy," we might have to call the doctor.

If I had a flock of partridges I should certainly advocate the open scratching shed, but for our domesticated fowls from which we hope to obtain a maximum of results, and therefore profit during the cold weather, I advocate a house in which we can approach and maintain by more or less ventilation a temperature as much like that of April as possible.

With all respect for those who differ from me I am, C. W. ELY.

The "Tender Mercies" of the Thoughtless.

Editor FARM-POULTRY:—In examining my prize Barred Rock cock, I find under each foot a knot about the size of a marble, and just as round. I had a dull knife, but saw from his actions that the place hurt him, so started to dig it out. I did not get far, however, as the knife was too dull. I noticed that as soon as I removed the top crust the dark part looked like bruised blood in a stone bruise. In fact, it looks as though it may be one of these things. It was dark, and looked like a kind of wet moss—that is, like it was shredded moss. I washed both feet well in boiling hot water and soap, and it helped him some. W. R.

I don't suppose it has yet occurred to Mr. R. that the remedies he tried were about as cruel as they could be. A dull knife and boiling water are pretty severe remedies. From his description, the bruises were not in condition to require lancing. If they had been, a sharp knife that would make the operation painless as possible, and make a clean cut, should have been used. For cleansing the foot tepid water with castile soap, or a little hydrogen dioxide will be effective, and not injure the sound flesh. The best treatment for such cases as described above, is to soak the feet in warm water for half an hour or so twice a day, and poultice until the inflammation is reduced. Salmon advises, after the poultice has done its work, the application of boric acid ointment, and to protect the feet with cotton cloth until healing is complete.

Boston Show.

The Boston Poultry show will be held in Mechanics Hall, Jan. 16—21. S. H. Roberts, Sec'y, Box 800, Pawtucket, R. I.

Freeport, Me., Show.

The Freeport Poultry Association will hold its second annual show at Freeport, Me., Dec. 28—30, 1904. D. J. Lambert and S. Bartlett will score the birds. The premium list will contain a good line of specials in addition to the liberal regular prizes. For information regarding the show or for premium list address the secretary, GEO. P. COFFIN. Freeport, Me.

Additional Specials

Offered by R. I. Poultry Association, two $2.50 gold specials on variety bantams in addition to those in premium list. Also four ribbons offered by National White Wyandotte Club to members of same on cock, hen, cockerel and pullet.

A MONEY MAKING PROPOSITION:—GETTING SUBSCRIPTIONS TO FARM-POULTRY AT THE NEW PRICE. IT TALKS FOR ITSELF. ALL YOU HAVE TO DO IS GIVE IT A CHANCE TO TALK. GET SOME SAMPLES AND SHOW THEM TO THE PEOPLE. WRITE FOR OUR TERMS TO AGENTS.

CHARCOAL.

Should be fed in the mash or placed in accessible boxes. We sell it. Fine or coarse; 25c. per bag; 3 bags 65c. POTTER & CO., 157 Plainfield St., Providence, R. I.

WATER! WATER!

No matter how heavy the downpour, not a drop of water penetrates the farm building roofed with

REX Flintkote ROOFING

It is not only waterproof, but fire-resisting, and is fast taking the place of shingles for this reason. It can be laid by anyone; is made of the best material; is better looking and more durable than any other roofing known.

Better write for free samples and our book to-day. It is full of points about roofing. Send for our agent's name in your locality.

"Look for the Boy on every roll."

J. A. & W. BIRD & CO., 53 India St., Boston, Mass.

Wyckoff's S. C. Wh. Leghorns

Acknowledged everywhere THE WORLD'S GREATEST LAYING STRAIN. None better in STANDARD QUALITIES. By our 30 years of CONTINUOUS BREEDING AND SELECTION we have placed them UNQUESTIONABLY IN THE LEAD as the MOST PROFITABLE STRAIN OF POULTRY IN AMERICA. You ASSURE YOUR SUCCESS by using them as your foundation stock. Choice stock for sale in any quantity. Yearling hens and early hatched cockerels and pullets, ALL FREE RANGE RAISED and PERFECTLY DEVELOPED birds that cannot fail to please. Send for catalogue, and let us know your wants. Address

Wyckoff's Poultry Farm,

Aurora, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

KEEPS ITS SHARP POINTS

Mico Spar Cubical Grit never wears oval. Its grinding angles are always hard and sharp till all consumed. It has iron for yolk; and aluminum, sodium, lime and magnesium for shell-making.

MICO SPAR CUBICAL GRIT

is clean, doesn't chip up, is never lost in the litter because it shines at every angle. Hens never tire of it and when given a choice between two they always select *Mico Spar Cubical*. Costs only a cent a pound, in hundred pound bags at your dealers. Send for free circular, it tells how to make more money.

INTERNATIONAL MINERAL COMPANY

120 Tremont St. Boston

TWELFTH ANNUAL SALE.

We will have our Twelfth Annual Sale for the month of November, of the World Wide Known Egg Producer

BANNER EGG FOOD AND TONIC.

TRADE MARK.

On account of the late spring this year there were less birds raised than ever before, so the demand for fresh laid eggs will be the greater.

To help supply this extra demand a little BANNER EGG FOOD AND TONIC in the morning mash will do the work. It starts the pullets laying early, and keeps them laying all through the winter. It helps the old hens through molting, and gets them to laying before the very cold weather sets in.

Those who have used BANNER EGG FOOD AND TONIC once will never try anything else, as it does more than we say it will do.

The regular price is 1 lb. 25c.; by mail 40c.; or, 5 boxes $1.

We will sell during the month of NOVEMBER ONLY A 1 LB. BOX 15c.; BY MAIL 30c.; OR, 7 BOXES $1, shipped via express or freight from New York. This is a big saving for our customers, old and new, and those wishing to double their profits should take advantage of this special offer. At these reduced prices, positively no orders filled before November 1st, nor after November 30th.

We sell all kinds of POULTRY SUPPLIES, and all are listed in our immense Illustrated Poultry Supply Catalogue, mailed free. Send for one.

EXCELSIOR WIRE & POULTRY SUPPLY CO., Dept. I,

W. V. RUSS, Prop. 26 & 28 Vesey St., NEW YORK CITY.

Splendid Value Indeed

Farm-Poultry, (semi-monthly)	50c.	All three one full year for only
Ohio Farmer, (20 pages weekly)	$1.00	
Green's Fruit Grower, (monthly)	50c.	
	$2.00	$1.00

THE OHIO FARMER is published in the interests of that great body of American Farmers who follow mixed farming. For nearly thirty years it has been an AUTHORITY on live stock breeding in all its branches, dairying, cattle feeding, poultry, horses, bees, horticulture, gardening, etc.; a help in EVERYONE of your every day farm operations. The HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT including short and continued stories, makes it interesting to the whole family.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER is easily the oldest and foremost publication devoted principally to the fruit growing industry in the United States. Its 200 to 40 large pages each month, beautifully illustrated, with its carefully edited and strictly reliable extra departments on Health, Good Cheer, Nature Study, Woman's Work, Fashions, Stories, Adventures, Farm, etc., etc. makes it exceptionally fine reading for every member of the household.

If you want a combination which will give utmost satisfaction arrange for OHIO FARMER, GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, and FARM-POULTRY three papers ($2.00 in value) one full year each, all for **ONLY $1.00** Send all orders to

FARM POULTRY PUB. CO., - Boston, Mass.

The Herald Square Poultry Show.

The Herald Square show will be held in Herald Square Exhibition Hall, New York, from Nov. 28th to Dec. 3d. The hall will be open to the public on Monday morning, Nov. 28th, at 8 o'clock. Judging will begin the same day at 12 o'clock. It is expected that the judging will be finished by noon on Tuesday.

The hall in which this show will be held is at the intersection of Broadway and Sixth avenue at 34th st., and contains 56,000 square feet of floor space. A liberal classification for both poultry and pigeons has been provided. The entry fee is $1 for poultry, 50c. for pigeons and pet stock. First prizes for poultry will be $2.50; second, $1; exhibition yards, $4 and $2. First prizes for pigeons will be $2; second, $1. The Empire Cooping Co., of Fultonville, N. Y., will coop the show. Mr. Walter S. Gladney, who has been for a number of years the superintendent of the Trenton, N. J., show, will act in that capacity at this show. Premium lists now ready. Address C. E. Ganss, Sec'y, Box 101, Flushing, L. I.

A Novelty in Poultry Judging.

The decimal score card system used last December by the Springfield Poultry and Pet Stock Association proved so satisfactory to all concerned that it will be used again at the forthcoming show, December 13—16. The only serious fault found with the system last year was the fact that a few of the score cards were lost or stolen, so that the owner of the bird could not tell in what sections the cuts were made. Secretary Graves kept a complete record of the total score, and was able to give the score of each bird. To obviate this trouble the association has designed and will use a duplicate score card. By this means the secretary will keep a duplicate of each card, and will be able after the show to furnish the owner of any bird a complete record of the score with the cuts in each section.

The decimal score card, designed by I. K. Felch, will be used because of its simplicity and the ease with which it can be applied to each and every specimen, variety and breed. The association has engaged City Hall for the show, which is the largest hall in Springfield. The show will again be cooped with Empire coops, and most of the judges who officiated at the last show will be present this year. Ten judges in all have been engaged as follows: C. A. Ballou, W. H. Card, G. P. Coffin, M. F. Delano, I. K. Felch, G. H. Northup, T. E. Orr, A. F. Pierce, W. J. Stanton, J. F. Watson.

In addition to the very liberal cash prizes on all breeds and varieties the association will again offer an attractive lot of silver cups as special premiums. There will also be many other valuable and attractive special prizes, which may be found printed in the prize list that can be obtained of secretary W. R. Graves, Springfield, Mass.

EDWIN C. POWELL, Press committee.

The Wilkes Barre, Pa., Show.

The second annual show of the Wilkes Barre, Pa., Poultry and Pet Stock Association will be held in the Pettibone auditorium, Nov. 28 to Dec. 3, 1904. Last year the association had all its own coops built, and this year they will have an addition of one hundred new ones. Preparations are being made to have the largest show this section of the country has ever had. The association will continue its policy inaugurated last year: Uniform cooping, liberal cash premiums in addition to the special prizes, early completion of judging, prompt display of prizes, ribbons, and payment of premiums before close of show. John C. Kriner will be the judge. The members of the Wilkes Barre Poultry and Pet Stock Association are men of recognized commercial and professional ability, and are making every effort to make the Wilkes Barre show one of the big ones. No effort will be spared to advance the interests of exhibitors and to attract the lovers of poultry. Send for premium list.

JOHN S. ELEY,
65 Church St., Dorranceton Pa.

Penn Yan, N. Y., Show.

Addresses of Penn Yan exhibitors are not given. Other addresses given with first mention of name. Towns not otherwise designated are in New York.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—F. B. Bean, Collegeville, Pa., 1 ck; 1 hen; 2 pul. Geo. M. Beeham, Canandaigua, 1, 3 ckl; 1 pul; 1 pen young. Rocky Run Poultry Ass'n, Clifton Springs, 2 ck. Leon H. Wayland, 2 hen. A. J. Hamm, West Bloomfield, 2 ckl. B. L. Hathaway, Alpine, 3 ck; 3 pul.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Bean, 1 ck; 2 hen. Wm. K. Birely & Co., Frederick, Md., 2 ck; 1 hen; 1 pen old. Hamm, 1 ckl; 2 pul. Hathaway, 1 pul; 3 ckl. Jacob H. Shepherd, 1 pen young. John Hatch & Co., Auburn, 3 hen; 2 ckl; 2 pen young. Marvin L. Spooner, 2 pen old. G. A. Turner, Horseheads, 3 ck. Mundy Farms, Big Flats, 3 pen old.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Hamm, 1 ck; 1 hen; 2 ckl; 2 pul; 3 pen old. Bean, 2 ck; 2 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul; 1 pen old. Hatch, 3 ck; 3 hen; 2 pen old; 1 pen young. Hathaway, 3 ckl. Rocky Run P. Ass'n, 3 pen old.

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Mundy Farms, 1, 2 hen; 1 pul.

SILVER PENCILED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Hathaway, 1 ckl.

WHITE JAVAS.—Bean, 1 ck; 1 pul. Turner, 2 pul. M. L. Rapalee, 3 pul.

BLACK JAVAS.—Bean, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul; 1 pen old. Turner, 2 ck; 3 hen; 3 ckl; 2 pul. A. W. Hillis & Co., So. Worcester, 2 pen old; 3 pen young. M. Rapalee, 2 ckl; 3 pul; 2 pen young; 3 pen old.

MOTTLED JAVAS.—Bean, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul; 1 pen old. Turner, 2 ck; 3 hen. Hillis, 2 hen; 3 ck.

AMERICAN DOMINIQUES.—Turner, 1 ck; 2 hen. Bean, 1 hen; 2 ckl; 1 pul. Hillis, 2 ck; 1 ckl; 2 pul; 1 pen old. Hamm, 3 hen.

JERSEY BLUES.—Bean, 1 ck; 2 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul; 1 pen old. Mundy Farms, 1 hen. Turner, 2 pul.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES.—Mundy Farms, 1 ck; 1 hen; 3 ckl; 3 pul; 1 pen old; 1 pen young. Bean, 2 ck; 3 hen; 2 pul; 2 pen young. Turner, 2 hen; 1 ckl; 3 ck. Hathaway, 1 pul; 2 ckl.

GOLDEN LACED WYANDOTTES.—Hamm, 1 ck; 1 hen. Mundy Farms, 2 ck. Bean, 3 ck; 1 pul; 1 ckl. Leon H. Wayland, 2 ckl; 3 pul; 1 pen old; 1 pen young. Turner, 2 hen. G. E. Williams, Anacostia, D. C., 2 pen old. M. Rapalee, 2 pul; 3 hen; 3 ckl.

SILVER PENCILED WYANDOTTES.—Turner, 1 ck; 2 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen old; 1 pen young. Rocky Run P. Ass'n, 2 ck; 3 hen. Bean, 1 hen.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—F. B. L. Putnam, Benton Center, 1 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1 pul; 1 pen old; 1 pen young. Mundy Farms, 2 ck; 2 pen old; 3 hen. Birely & Co., 2 pul; 3 ckl. John Hatch & Co., Auburn, 2 pen young. W. V. Ransom, Himrods, 3 pul.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.—Turner, 1 ck; 2 hen; 3 pul. Rocky Run P. Ass'n, 3 ck; 1, 3 ckl; 2 pul; 1, 2 pen young. Bean, 2 ck; 3 hen; 1 pul. Mundy Farms, 2 hen; 1 pen old. M. Rapalee, 2 ckl. Hathaway, 2 pen old.

BLACK WYANDOTTES.—Birely, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 pen old. Turner, 2 ck; 3 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul; 1 pen young. Mundy Farms, 2 hen. M. Rapalee, 2 ckl. Bean, 3 ckl; 2 pul. Hathaway, 3 pul.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES.—Mundy Farms, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 pen old. Bean, 2 ck. Legrand S. Eldred, Himrods, 3 ck; 1 ckl; 2 pul; 1 pen young. Turner, 2 hen. Birely, 3 hen; 2 ckl; 1 pul; 2 pen young.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.—Mundy Farms, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1 pen old. H. G. Hunt, 3 ck; 3 hen. Geo. A. Simmons, 1, 3 ckl; 2, 3 pul; 1 pen young. Hamm, 2 ckl; 1 pul.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.—Bean, 1 ck. Mundy Farms, 2 ck. Hathaway, 3 ck; 1 hen. Hamm, 1 ckl; 2 pul. Hunt, 2 ckl; 1 pul.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—Mundy Farms, 1 ck; 3 hen; 1 pen old. Dr. S. Lott, Bellona, 2 ck; 2 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. Turner, 3 ck; 1 hen. Hamm, 2 pul.

DARK BRAHMAS.—Mundy Farms, 1 ck; 2 hen; 1 pen old. Lott, 2 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 2 pul. Birely, 3 ck; 3 hen; 2 ckl; 1 pul; 2 pen old. Hillis, 3 pul.

BUFF BRAHMAS.—Mundy, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1 pen old.

BUFF COCHINS.—Mundy Farms, 1, 3 ck; 2, 3 hen; 1, 2 pen old. Hillis, 2 ck. Lott, 1 hen. M. Rapalee, 2 ckl; 1 pul.

BLACK COCHINS.—Mundy Farms, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 pen old. Birely, 1 ck; 3 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.—Mundy Farms, 1 ck; 2 hen; 2 pen old. Lott, 2 ck; 3 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. Birely, 3 ck; 1 hen; 1 pen old. John Collins, 2, 3 ckl; 2, 3 pul.

WHITE COCHINS.—Turner, 1 ck; 2 hen. Birely, 2 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pen old. Mundy Farms, 3 ck; 3 hen; 2 pen old.

BLACK LANGSHANS.—Bean, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. Turner, 2 ck; 2 hen; 2 ckl; 2 pul. Hillis, 3 hen; 2 pen old. Birely, 1 pen old. Hamm, 3 pul.

WHITE LANGSHANS.—Bean, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul; 1 pen old. Turner, 2 ck; 2 ckl; 2 pul. Hamm, 3 ck; 2 hen. Hillis, 3 hen; 3 ckl; 3 pul.

BROWN LEGHORNS.—Bean, 1 ck; 1 pen young. Turner, 2 ck. Mundy Farms, 3 ck; 1, 3 hen; 1 pen old. Mrs. Warren Barrett, 2 hen. John Jensen, 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2, 3 pul.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—Birely, 1 ck. Bean, 2 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul; 1 pen young. Mundy Farms, 3 ck; 2 hen; 3 ckl; 1 pen old. M. Rapalee, 3 hen; 2 pen old. Robt. E. Nichols, 2 ckl; 2, 3 pul. J. Croucher, 3 pen old.

WHITE LEGHORNS.—G. S. Coates, 1 ck; 3 pen young. Mundy Farms, 2 ck; 2 pen old. Hathaway, 3 ck; 3 pul. Bean, 1 hen; 1 pen old. Hamm, 2 hen; 3 ckl; 1 pul. Eldred, 3 hen. G. L. Wheeler, 1, 2 ckl; 2 pul; 1 pen young. E. Ludlow, 2 pen young.

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—Bean, 1 ck; 2 hen. Mundy Farms, 2 ck; 1 pen old. Turner, 3 ck; 1 ckl; 2 pul. Ransom, 1, 2 hen. Bert Rinehart, 2 ckl; 1 pen young. Eldred, 3 ckl; 1 pul. Birely, 3 pul. Hillis, 2 pen old.

BLACK LEGHORNS.—Birely, 1 ck; 2 hen; 1 ckl; 3 pul. Hillis, 2 ck; 3 hen; 3 ckl; 3 pen old. Turner, 3 ck; 1 hen; 2 ckl; 1 pul; 1 pen old. Bean, 2 pul; 1 pen young. Mundy Farms, 2 pen old.

BUFF LEGHORNS.—Turner, 1, 3 ck; 2 hen; 1 pen old. Bean, 2 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 3 pul; 2 pen young. Hamm, 3 hen; 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen young. Jensen, 3 ckl; 3 pen young. Williams, 2 pen old. Mundy Farms, 3 pen old.

R. C. BUFF LEGHORNS.—Mundy Farms, 1 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pen old. Hillis, 3 hen.

DOMINIQUE LEGHORNS.—Bean, 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul.

SILVER DUCKWING LEGHORNS.—Bean, 1 ck. Turner, 2 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul; 1 pen old; 1 pen young. Mundy Farms, 2 hen; 2 ckl.

BLACK MINORCAS.—Bean 1 ck; 1 hen. Williams, 2 ck; 2 hen; 1 pen old. G. Rapalee & Son, 1 ckl; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen young. Mundy Farms, 3 hen.

R. C. BLACK MINORCAS.—Rapalee & Son, 1 ck; 2 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. Hillis, 1 hen. Mundy Farms, 3 hen.

WHITE MINORCAS.—Bean, 1 ck; 1 hen. Birely, 2 ck; 2 hen. Hamm, 3 ck; 3 hen; 2 ckl. Rapalee & Son, 1 ckl; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen old; 1 pen young. Mundy Farms, 3 ckl. Hillis, 2 pen old.

R. C. WHITE MINORCAS.—Bean, 1 ck; 1 hen. Rapalee & Son, 2 hen.

MOTTLED ANCONAS.—Bean, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 2 pul; 1 pen old. Geo. Sabin, 2 ck; 2 hen; 1 pen young. Turner, 2 ckl; 1 pul. Birely, 3 pul; 2 pen old. Hillis, 3 pen old.

BLUE ANDALUSIANS.—Birely, 1 ck; 1 hen; 2 ckl; 2 pul; 1 pen old. Turner, 2 ck; 2 pen old. Williams, 2 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul; 1 pen young. Hillis, 3 ck; 3 hen; 3 pen old.

WHITE FACED BLACK SPANISH.—Turner, 1, 3 ck; 3 hen; 2 ckl; 1 pul; 1 pen old; 1 pen young. Hillis, 2 ck; 1 ckl; 2 pul. Bean, 1 hen. Birely, 2 hen.

WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH.—Turner, 1, 2 ck; 2, 3 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul; 1 pen old. M. Rapalee, 3 ck; 1 hen.

GOLDEN POLISH.—Turner, 1 ck; 1 hen. Hillis, 2 ck; 2 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul; 1 pen old; 1 pen young. M. Rapalee, 3 ck; 3 hen.

SILVER POLISH.—Hillis, 1 ck; 2 hen; 3 ckl; 3 pul; 1 pen old. Bean, 2 ck; 1 hen. Turner, 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen young.

WHITE POLISH.—Turner, 1 ck; 1 hen. Hillis, 2 ck; 2 hen; 1 pen old.

BEARDED SILVER POLISH.—Turner, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul; 1 pen young. Mundy Farms, 2 ck; 3 hen. Hillis, 3 ck; 2 hen; 2 ckl; 2 pul; 1 pen old.

BEARDED GOLDEN POLISH.—Turner, 1 ck. Hillis, 1 hen; 2 ckl; 1 pul. Hamm, 2 hen; 1 ckl; 2 pul.

BEARDED WHITE POLISH.—Turner, 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. Hillis, 3 hen.

BUFF LACED POLISH.—Hillis, 1 ck; 2 hen. Turner, 2 ck; 1 hen. A. T. Mallory, 3 hen.

BUFF LACED BEARDED POLISH.—Hillis, 1 ck; 1 hen.

GOLDEN SPANGLED HAMBURGS.—Turner, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen old; 2 pen young. Hillis, 2 ck; 2 hen; 3 ckl.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS.—Turner, 1 ck; 2 hen; 2 ckl; 3 pul; 1 pen old. Mundy Farms, 2 ck; 3 hen; 1 pul. Hamm, 3 ck; 1, 3 ckl; 2 pul; 1 pen young. Bean, 1 hen. Hillis, 2 pen old. M. Rapalee, 3 pen old.

GOLDEN PENCILED HAMBURGS.—Bean, 1 ck; 2 ckl; 1 pul. Turner, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1 ckl; 2 pul; 1 pen old; 1 pen young. Rapalee & Son, 3 ck; 3 hen; 2 pen old.

SILVER PENCILED HAMBURGS.—Turner, 1 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul; 1 pen old; 1 pen young. Hillis, 3 hen.

WHITE HAMBURGS.—Turner, 1 ck; 2 hen; 2 ckl; 3 pul; 1 pen old; 1 pen young. Hillis, 2 ck; 3 hen; 3 ckl; 2 pul. Bean, 3 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul.

BLACK HAMBURGS.—Bean, 1 ck; 3 hen. Mundy Farms, 2 ck; 2 ckl. Turner, 3 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 2 pul; 1 pen old; 1 pen young. Hillis, 2 hen; 1 pul; 2 pen old; 2 pen young.

RED CAP HAMBURGS.—Turner, 1 ck; 2 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. Birely, 2 ck; 1 hen; 1 pen young. Hillis, 3 ck; 3 hen; 2 ckl; 2 pul; 3 pen young.

SILVER CAMPINES.—All to Bean.

GOLDEN CAMPINES.—All to Bean.

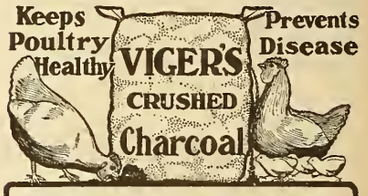
HOUDANS.—Mundy Farms, 1 ck; 1 pen old. Hillis, 2 ck; 2 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul; 1 pen young. M. Rapalee, 3 ck. Mallory, 1, 3 hen.

CREVECOEURS.—H. A. Shetler, Carlisle, Pa., 1 ck; 1 hen. Hillis, 2 hen. Turner, 1 ckl; 1 pul.

LAFLECHE.—Turner, 1 ck; 1 hen; 3 ckl; 2 pul. Mundy Farms, 2 ck. Shetler, 1 ckl. Hillis, 2 ckl; 1 pul.

The dealer who sells lamp-chimneys to last, is either a shrewd or an honest man.
MACBETH.

How to take care of lamps, including the getting of right-shape chimneys, is in my Index; sent free.
MACBETH, Pittsburgh.



Chemically pure. The best thing known to keep poultry strong, healthy and in good laying condition. Prevents disease, especially from wrong feeding. Not a drug, but Nature's own purifier and disinfectant. Fowls eat it readily. Prepared as follows: Granulated, two sizes, for nature poultry and chicks; pulverized for soft feed. Send $1.00 for trial bag of 50 lbs. Special price for quantities. Write for samples.
VIGER'S COAL & WOOD CO. 428 20th St. Detroit, Mich.

A STUDY IN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS.

$50.000.00

The above sum has been set aside by THE CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL TRIBUNE, to be distributed as awards to the subscribers of THE COMMERCIAL TRIBUNE or THE CINCINNATI WEEKLY GAZETTE who estimate the total vote cast in the State of Ohio for President of the United States, at the election to be held Nov. 8, 1904.

HERE IS WHAT WE OFFER

To Our Subscribers Who Engage in This Gigantic Intellectual Contest.

To one making nearest correct estimate of exact total of vote	$25,000
To Second Nearest	5,000
To Third Nearest	2,500
To Fourth Nearest	1,000
To Fifth Nearest	500
To Sixth Nearest	300
To Seventh Nearest	200
To Eighth Nearest	100
To Ninth Nearest	50
To Tenth Nearest	25
To Next 300 Nearest ($10 Each)	3,000
To Next 465 Nearest ($5 Each)	2,325
In all 775 Awards, amounting to	$40,000
If any subscriber should, before Oct. 1, 1904, estimate the exact total vote, there will be paid an additional amount of	10,000
A Grand Total of	$50,000

The award for exact estimate between Oct. 1 and Nov. 8 is withdrawn and added to the first award for the nearest estimate, making a total of

$25,000.00.

But if the exact estimate is submitted prior to Oct. 1 a special award of $10,000 is offered, making a total of $35,000.

THE VOTE AT PREVIOUS PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

To better enable the readers of The Commercial Tribune and The Weekly Gazette to have the figures of previous years before them, the following figures are given to show total vote in Ohio for President of the United States for the years from 1888 to the last Presidential election:
1888—841,941. 1892—861,625. 1896—1,020,107. 1900—1,049,121. 1904—?

CONDITIONS.

If there is a tie in the estimates of two or more persons for any one of the ten leading awards, or for the special award of $10,000, the amount thereof will be equally divided. In case of the $10 and $5 awards, each of the next nearest estimators will receive $10 and $5 respectively.

Fifty cents (50c) entitles you to The Daily and Sunday Commercial Tribune for two weeks and one (1) estimate.

One dollar entitles you to The Commercial Tribune for four weeks and two (2) estimates. You may subscribe for as many weeks in advance as you please, and each two weeks' subscription will entitle you to one estimate, and no more.

You can send in a subscription for The Commercial Tribune at the rate of fifty cents for each two (2) weeks, and for two weeks or longer, together with an estimate for each period of two weeks, and direct the estimate to be recorded in your name and the paper sent as a present to a friend.

Fifty (50) cents entitles you to THE WEEKLY GAZETTE for six (6) months and one (1) estimate.

One dollar entitles you to THE WEEKLY GAZETTE for one (1) year and two (2) estimates.

You can send in a subscription for THE WEEKLY GAZETTE at the rate of fifty cents for six (6) months and direct the estimate to be recorded in your name and the paper sent as a present to a friend.

All estimates, no matter how sent (other than those competing for the special award for the exact estimate made prior to October 1, 1904, which must be received before 6 o'clock p.m. of that day), must be received at the office of The Commercial Tribune, 528 and 530 Walnut street, Cincinnati, Ohio, before 6 o'clock p.m. of November 8, 1904, otherwise they will not be permitted to participate in the contest and will be treated as informal, rejected and returned to the sender.

Any fractions of a number annexed to an estimate will be disregarded and the estimate taken to mean the number submitted with the fraction omitted.

Remittances, whether by express order, money order or check, must accompany every estimate and be made payable to The Commercial Tribune. Mail communications should be directed to the Manager of The Commercial Tribune Award Bureau, P. O. Box 817, Cincinnati, O.

After an estimate has been received and registered, no changes therein will be permitted.

Acknowledgments of all remittances received for estimates will be made as promptly as possible.

Agents, solicitors and employees have no authority to make any representations or promises with reference to the terms of this contest, and for the purpose of forwarding estimates the agents, solicitors and employees of The Commercial Tribune shall be taken to be the agents of the subscribers estimating and not of The Commercial Tribune.

These conditions constitute the entire contract, and are subject to no modification whatsoever, and every subscriber competing in this contest assents thereby to these conditions.

The Official Certificate of the Secretary of the State of Ohio shall be conclusive as to the total number of votes cast.

After the receipt of the Official Certificate an impartial committee, selected by The Commercial Tribune, will determine the winners, and its award will be published in The Commercial Tribune for three days, after which time, in the absence of objection, the awards will be distributed, and this distribution shall be final and absolute and binding on all participants in the contest.

For subscription blanks and further information, address the Manager of

THE COMMERCIAL TRIBUNE AWARD BUREAU, *P. O. BOX 817, CINCINNATI, O.*

WHITE DORKINGS.—Turner, 1 ck; 1 hen. Hillis, 2 ck; 2 hen.

SILVER GRAY DORKINGS.—Turner, 1 ck; 2 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. Hills, 2 ck; 3 hen; 2 ckl; 2 pul. Birely, 1 hen.

COLORED DORKINGS.—Turner, 1 hen.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.—Bean, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul; 1 pen old; 1 pen young. Rocky Run P. Ass'n, 2 ck. Mundy Farms, 3 ck; 2, 3 hen; 2 ck; 2, 3 pul; 2 pen young.

R. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS.—Mundy Farms, 1 hen.

BLACK ORPINGTONS.—Bean, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. Hillis, 2 hen; 2 ckl; 2 pul.

WHITE ORPINGTONS.—Bean, 1 ckl; 1 pul.

BLACK BREASTED RED GAMES.—Rapalee & Son, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1 pul. Shetler, 2 hen. Turner, 3 hen. Birely, 3 ckl; 2 pul.

BROWN RED GAMES.—Turner, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul. Hillis, 2 ck; 2 hen; 2 ckl; 2 pul.

GOLDEN DUCKWING GAMES.—Turner, 1 ck; 1 hen. Hillis, 2 ck. Mundy Farms, 2, 3 hen; 1 pen old.

SILVER DUCKWING GAMES.—Turner, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 pen old. Mundy Farms, 2, 3 hen; 2 pul. Birely, 1 ck.; 1 pul.

RED PYLE GAMES.—Turner, 1, 2 ck. Shetler, 3 ck. Mundy Farms, 1 hen. Hillis, 1 pen old.

WHITE GAMES.—Mundy Farms, 1 ck; 2 hen. Turner, 2 hen. Bean, 1 ck. Hills, 3 hen.

BLACK GAMES.—Mundy Farms, 1 ck; 2 hen. Hillis, 2 ck; 3 hen; 2 ckl; 2 pul; 1 pen old; 1 pen young. Turner, 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul.

BIRCHEN GAMES.—Turner, 1 ck; 1 hen. Mundy Farms, 2 ck; 2 hen.

PIT GAMES.—Williams, 1 ck; 1 hen; 2 ckl; 1 pul; 1 pen old. Hillis, 2 ck; 2 hen. Hatch & Co., Auburn, 3 ck; 3 hen; 1 pen young. W. B. Foshay, 1, 3 ckl; 2, 3 pul.

CORNISH INDIAN GAMES.—Turner, 1 ck; 2 hen. Hillis, 2 ck. M. Rapalee, 3 ck; 3 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul; 1 pen old; 1 pen young. Mundy Farms, 1 hen.

WHITE INDIAN GAMES.—Rapalee & Son, 1 ck; 1, 3 ckl; 2 pul; 1 pen old; 1 pen young. Shetler, 2 ck; 2 hen. Turner, 1 ck. Birely, 1 hen; 1 pul. Mundy Farms, 3 hen.

MALAY GAMES.—Turner, 1 ck; 1 hen.

BLACK BREASTED RED MALAY GAMES.—Turner, 1 ck; 1 hen. Mundy Farms, 2 ck; 3 hen. Hillis, 2 hen; 1 pul.

BLACK SUMATRA GAMES.—Williams, 1 ck; 3 hen; 2 ckl; 2 pul. Turner, 2 ck; 2 hen. Hillis, 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul; 1 pen old.

SILKIES.—Turner, 1 ck; 2 hen; 1 pen old. Bean, 2 ck; 1 hen.

SULTANS.—Shetler, 1 ck; 1 hen.

WHITE FRIZZLES.—Bean, 1 ck; 1 hen.

BLACK FRIZZLES.—Williams, 1 ck; 2 pul; 2 hen. Bean, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1 pul.

SICILIAN BUTTERCUPS.—Hillis, 1 ck; 1 hen.

RUMPLESS.—Bean, 1, 3 ck; 1, 3 hen; 3 ckl; 1 pul. Williams, 2 ck; 2 hen; 2 ckl; 2, 3 pul. Mundy Farms, 1 ckl.

SHERWOODS.—Mundy Farms, 1 ck; 1, 3 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pen old. Bean, 2, 3 ck; 2 hen; 1 pul; 2 pen old.

WHITE WONDERS.—Bean, 1 ck; 1 hen, 1 ckl.

PHŒNIX.—Turner, 1 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1 pen old.

GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.—Turner, 1 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1 pen old. Bean, 2 ck; 3 hen; 2 pen old. M. Spooner, 3 ck. Hamm, 1 ckl; 3 pul. T. Stanton, Rochester, 2 ckl; 2 pul. L. Spooner, 1 pul.

SILVER SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.—Williams, 1 ck; 3 hen. Turner, 2 ck; 2 hen; 2 ckl; 2 pul; 1 pen old; 1 pen young. Bean, 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. Stanton, 3 ckl; 3 pul.

R. C. WHITE BANTAMS.—Turner, 1, 2 ck; 1 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen old; 1 pen young. Shetler, 2 hen. Hillis, 3 ckl; 3 pul.

R. C. BLACK BANTAMS.—Turner, 1, 3 ck; 1, 3 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen old; 1 pen young. Bean, 2 ck; 2 hen. Hillis, 3 pul. Williams, 3 ckl.

BOOTED WHITE BANTAMS.—Williams, 1 ck; 3 hen. Shetler, 2 ck; 1 hen. Hillis, 3 ck; 1 ckl; 1 pul. Turner, 2 hen; 1 pen old.

WHITE JAPANESE BANTAMS.—Shetler, 1 ck; 3 hen. Turner, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen old; 1 pen young.

BLACK JAPANESE BANTAMS.—Turner, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen. Shetler, 3 hen.

BLACK TAILED JAPANESE BANTAMS.—Turner, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1, 3 ckl; 1, 3 pul; 1, 2 pen old; 1, 2 pen young. Hamm, 2 ck. Shetler, 3 ck; 2 hen. Williams, 3 hen; 2 ckl; 2 pul.

GRAY JAPANESE BANTAMS.—Turner, 1 hen.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK BANTAMS.—Turner, 1 hen.

BUFF BRAHMA BANTAMS.—Hillis, 1 ckl; 1 pul.

LIGHT BRAHMA BANTAMS.—Turner, 1 ck; 2, 3 hen; 1 pen old. Hillis, 1 hen; 2 pen old. Williams, 1 ckl; 1 pul.

DARK BRAHMA BANTAMS.—Williams, 1 ck; 2 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. Turner, 2 ck; 1, 3 hen; 1 pen old. Shetler, 2 pen old.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.—Bean, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul; 1 pen old; 1 pen young. Hamm, 2 ck. Williams, 3 ck. Turner, 2 hen; 2 ckl; 2 pul; 2 pen old; 3 pen young. Lott, 3 hen. Stanton, 3 ckl; 3 pul. Ross Hudson, 3 pen old; 2 pen young.

PARTRIDGE COCHIN BANTAMS.—Williams, 1 ck; 2 hen; 2 ckl; 1 pul. Shetler, 2 ck; 3 hen; 3 ckl; 2 pul; 1 pen old. Turner, 3 ck; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 3 pul.

WHITE COCHIN BANTAMS.—Bean, 1 ck; 2 hen; 2 ckl; 2 pul; 1 pen old. Turner, 2 ck; 1, 3 hen; 1 ckl; 1, 3 pul. Williams, 3 ck. Stanton, 3 pul.

BLACK COCHIN BANTAMS.—Turner, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen old; 1 pen young. M. Rapalee, 2 ck. Hamm, 3 ck; 3 hen. Williams, 2 hen; 2 pen old. Hillis, 3 ckl.

WHITE CRESTED WHITE POLISH BANTAMS.—All to Turner.

BEARDED W. CRESTED W. POLISH BANTAMS.—All to Turner.

FRIZZLE BANTAMS.—Turner, 1 ck; 1 hen. Williams, 2 hen.

BLACK BREASTED RED GAME BANTAMS.—Turner, 1 ck; 3 hen; 3 pul, 1 pen old. Stanton, 2 ck; 1 ckl; 1 pul. Hamm, 3 ck; 2 hen. Shetler, 1 hen; 2 pul. Williams, 2 pen old.

BROWN RED GAME BANTAMS.—Turner, 1 ck; 1 hen; 3 ckl; 3 pul; 1 pen old. Stanton, 2 ck; 1 ckl; 1 pul. Williams, 3 ck; 2 hen; 2 pen old. Shetler, 3 hen. Hillis, 2 ckl; 2 pul.

GOLDEN DUCKWING GAME BANTAMS.—Bean, 1 ck; 1 hen. Turner, 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen old; 1 pen young. Shetler, 3 ck.

SILVER DUCKWING GAME BANTAMS.—Turner, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen old; 1 pen young. Bean, 2 ck; 2 hen; 2 pen old. Williams, 3 ck; 3 hen.

RED PYLE GAME BANTAMS.—Turner, 1 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 3 ckl; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen old; 1 pen young. Hamm, 2 ck; 3 hen. Williams, 2 ckl. Shetler, 3 ck. Francis Reilly, Jr., 3 pul.

WHITE GAME BANTAMS.—Hillis, 1 ck; 2 pen old. Bean, 2 ck; 1 hen; 3 ckl; 1 pul. Williams, 3 ck; 2 hen; 3 pen old. Turner, 3 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 2, 3 pul; 1 pen old; 1 pen young.

BLACK GAME BANTAMS.—Turner, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1 ckl; 2 pul; 1 pen old; 1 pen young. Shetler, 1, 3 pul.

BIRCHEN GAME BANTAMS.—Bean, 1 ck; 2 hen. Turner, 2, 3 ck; 1, 3 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul. 1 pen old; 1 pen young.

MALAY GAME BANTAMS.—Turner, 1 hen. Shetler, 1 ckl; 1 pul.

INDIAN GAME BANTAMS.—Turner, 1 ck. Shetler, 1 ckl; 1 pul.

BLACK TURKEYS.—E. W. Tripp, Dundee, 1 pul.

BUFF TURKEYS.—All to Tripp.

BRONZE TURKEYS.—Fred Henderson, 1 ck; 1 hen. Tripp, 2 ck; 2 hen.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS.—All to M. Rapalee.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.—Tripp, 1 hen.

AYLESBURY DUCKS.—Hillis, 1 ck; 2 hen. M. Rapalee, 2 ck; 1, 3 hen.

BLACK EAST INDIAN DUCKS.—All to M. Rapalee.

GRAY CALL DUCKS.—Bean, 1 ck; 1 hen. Hillis, 2 ck; 2 hen. Hathaway, 1 ckl; 1 pul.

WHITE CALL DUCKS.—All to Hillis.

CAYUGA DUCKS.—All to Hathaway.

COLORED MUSCOVY DUCKS.—Hillis, 1 ck; 1 hen. Rapalee, 2 pul.

CRESTED WHITE DUCKS.—All to Shetler.

PEKIN DUCKS.—R. Hinson, 1 ck; 1 hen; 2 ckl; 2 pul. M. Rapalee, 2 ck; 2 hen; 3 ckl; 3 pul; 1 pen old. J. Wilhelm, 1 ckl; 1 pul. T. H. Croucher, Stanley, 1 pen young.

ROUEN DUCKS. M. Rapalee, 1 ck; 2 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 2 pul. L. J. Brundage, Starkey, 2 ck; 1 hen; 1 pul. A. Jensen, 3 ck; 3 hen.

WHITE MUSCOVY DUCKS.—Hillis, 1 ck; 1 hen. E. Tripp, Dundee, 2 ck; 2, 3 hen; 3 ckl; 1 pen old; 3 pen young. Bean, 1 ckl; 1 pul.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS.—M. Rapalee, 1 ck; 1 hen; 2 pul. Bean, 1 ckl; 1 pul.

AFRICAN GEESE.—Tripp, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen old; 2 pen young. M. Rapalee, 3 ck; 3 hen; 3 ckl; 3 pul.

BROWN CHINESE GEESE.—Hillis, 1 ck; 3 ckl; 3 pul. Tripp, 2, 3 ck; 2, 3 hen; 2 ckl; 2 pul; 1 pen old; 1 pen young. G. Benham, Canandaigua, 1 hen. Hathaway, 1 ckl; 1 pul.

WHITE CHINESE GEESE.—All to Tripp.

CANADA OR WILD GEESE.—All to Bean.

EMBDEN GEESE.—Tripp, 1, 3 ck; 1, 3 hen; 1, 3 ckl; 1, 3 pul; 1 pen old; 1 pen young. T. Croucher, 2 ck; 2 hen. Hathaway, 2 ckl; 2 pul.

TOULOUSE GEESE.—Hathaway, 1 ck; 1 hen. Brundage, 2 ck; 2 hen; 2 ckl; 2 pul. Bean, 1 ckl; 1 pul.

Massachusetts Crop Report for September.

In its crop report for September, the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture includes an article on "Breeds for the Farm, and Farmers as Poultry Breeders," by John H. Robinson, editor of FARM-POULTRY. This report will be sent to anyone applying to J. Lewis Ellsworth, secretary State Board of Agriculture, State House, Boston, and those wishing it may have their names put on the mailing list for future issues.

In this report Mr. Robinson comments on the lack of uniformity in the farm flocks of poultry of today, due to the introduction of new breeds and indiscriminate crossing at the hands of unskilled poultry keepers. He considers that the flocks of today are better than those of the old days, but that there is not anywhere such greater uniformity and better general excellence as might reasonably be expected after two-thirds of a century of improvement.

Answering the question as to why the average fowl of today is but a slight improvement over the best ordinary fowls of sixty years ago, he says that it is because the farmer is so seldom a poultry breeder. This does not indicate that farmers as a class are different from other poultry keepers, but as the farmers produce by far the greater part of the country's supply of poultry and eggs, what they do or fail to do in regard to poultry is of vastly more importance than what the rest of the poultry keepers do or neglect to do.

Mr. Robinson says that poultry breeding properly consists in the intelligent systematic mating of fowls to produce progeny having the desirable qualities of the parents preserved and intensified, and the undesirable qualities reduced or bred out entirely. A poultry breeder is not necessarily a breeder of thoroughbred stock. There are, however, two serious objections to working with common stock. The first is that it takes much longer to accomplish the results than by breeding from thoroughbreds; and the second that when in developing common stock one needs new blood, it is impossible to get it, as there is no stock bred on exactly similar lines.

In getting a few good birds of a popular breed to use as a foundation stock one must first know what he wants, and if not he must find out before buying, and learn it so as to be sure of his knowledge. The best way to do this is to study carefully an ideal illustration of the breed desired, and the description of the variety in the "Standard of Perfection." Having done this one should be able to pick out from a flock the birds approaching the ideal type, and if found on closer inspection to be free from serious faults they will form a good foundation stock. For their laying capacity the buyer must usually take the seller's word, but it may be verified by careful observation on a number of visits. It may take some time to get started in this way, but the delay will not be time lost in the end. Of the standard breeds Mr. Robinson considers the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, and Rhode Island Reds the ones best adapted to farm conditions. Of the Wyandottes he recommends the White and Buff, the other varieties being at present too hard to breed to reasonable perfection.

Having secured his stock the farmer should adhere rigidly to the fundamental rules of good breeding:—first, to breed only from the best obtainable specimens; and second, to give the chicks of his breeding stock the care and food necessary to their best development. Beginning with good stock, breeding carefully and growing his fowls well, the farmer can in a few years have a stock of uniform high excellence that will be far more profitable than the old carelessly bred stock, as well as a source of pride and an ornament to his farm.

The article is illustrated with cuts showing ideal birds, both male and female, of the breeds recommended.

Dayton, O., Show.

The Dayton Fanciers' Club wish to announce that owing to the numerous inquiries for entries and the space of their show room, they have been compelled to limit the entries to fifteen hundred. They have engaged Mr. Theodore Hewes as judge, and others are to follow. A number of specialty clubs have chosen this show for their state meet, and from all present appearances this show will this year exceed the expectations of its promoters. There will be only one show at Dayton this year, and all intending exhibitors should apply early to Carl W. Lenz, secretary, Reibold building, Dayton, Ohio, for entry blanks and information, which will be gladly furnished upon request.

AMATITE, the new Ready-to-Lay Roofing, is best for all kinds of farm buildings.

It keeps the grain and stock dry

Comes ready to put down, and requires no experience to lay. Wind and rain proof, and an absolute fire retardent.

Not only the best, but the cheapest complete Ready Roofing made.

BOOKLET TELLING ALL ABOUT IT, WITH FREE SAMPLE, ON REQUEST.

NATIONAL COAL TAR CO., 297 Franklin St., BOSTON, MASS.

STANDARD FOR 13 YEARS

RUBEROID

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

ROOFING

FOR

POULTRY HOUSES

It takes little to cause serious loss to the poultryman — constant care is necessary.

The exclusion of cold in winter, of sun heat in summer, of draughts and dampness always, is essential to success. **RUBEROID ROOFING** meets these requirements. It is exactly suited to the purpose, being perfectly wind and weather-proof, and unaffected by extremes of temperature.

It contains no tar. It will not melt or rot; and will not taint rain-water. Vermin proof. Easily applied.

Used everywhere for roofs, sides, and as a floor-covering. Good for your residence and barns.

THE STANDARD PAINT CO., 100 Williams St., New York,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

For sale by the New England Agents

JOSEPH BRECK & SONS, Boston, Mass.

Send for samples.

Publishers' Announcements

FARM-POULTRY

SEMI-MONTHLY.

Published the 1st and 15th of each month.

FARM-POULTRY PUBLISHING CO.,

BOSTON, MASS.

JOHN H. ROBINSON, Editor.

Price, Fifty Cents per Year, in Advance.

Six Months, 25 Cents. Single Copies Five Cents. One Sample Free.

TAKE NOTICE: Add to each F.-P. subscription, for postage, for delivery in Boston or sub-stations of the Boston Post Office, also to foreign countries, 48 cents extra to yearly, and 24 cents for six months. This rule applies whether a subscription is straight or in combination with other papers.

Remit by P. O. or Express Money Order, cash or postage stamps in registered letter.

DON'T SEND SMALL CHECKS

On Banks other than Boston or New York unless you add 10 cents to the amount to cover cost of exchange. We cannot receive them otherwise. New rule of Boston Banks.

Address all letters, and make all payments payable to FARM-POULTRY PUBLISHING CO., *232 Summer St., Boston, Mass.*

GREEN WRAPPER: When you receive FARM-POULTRY in a Green Wrapper your subscription ends with that issue. Therefore, please send cash 50c. to renew — for —

We Shall Always Stop the Paper when the time for which it is paid has expired; so that to avoid missing numbers all should renew promptly.

Change in Address — When ordering a change in the address, subscribers should be sure to give their former as well as their present address, or we cannot make the change; our list is kept by towns first.

Canvassers Wanted in every town to solicit subscriptions. Terms sent on application. Liberal commission paid in cash. Send for our Terms to Agents.

THE ADVERTISING RATE

Is 30 Cents per Agate Line Each Issue.

Fourteen Lines in every Inch of single column space. Seven average Words make one line.

LIBERAL DISCOUNTS FROM ABOVE RATE according to space used within a stated time. **Send for Rate Card.**

FORMS CLOSE.—Ads. must be received by the 8th and 23d of the month to insure insertion in the issues of the 15th or 1st, respectively.

Copyright—1903.

Entered at the Post-Office at Boston, Mass., as second-class matter.

A Kansas Laying Contest.

Kansas, though not one of the oldest or richest of states, is nevertheless an enterprising and progressive commonwealth. Appreciating the importance and possibilities of the poultry industry as being an important branch of the live stock industry, her example is truly commendable in her effort to demonstrate to her citizens the comparative value of some of the leading breeds of poultry as egg producers. To this end, through the generosity of the regents of the agricultural college, with the kindly and helpful interest of Prof. G. C. Wheeler, of the agricultural experiment station, an egg laying contest has been arranged for, and houses and yards provided for five pens of birds, that number being all that could be provided for in this initial contest.

The contest is to commence Nov. 1st, and is to continue one full year, at the end of which time the pen as well as female that has laid the largest number of eggs will be given a certificate; also the pen and female that has laid the largest weight of eggs; also the pen producing the highest value in eggs for the year. The laying record of each pen by months will be duly recorded and published. A record of the kind and quantity of food fed each pen for the year will be noted, also the weight per dozen of each female's eggs, as well as the per cent of fertility if the eggs are incubated, for which purpose a male must accompany each pen of six females, which are to be about seven months old at the beginning of the contest.

Beecher & Beecher, of Belleville, representing the American White Wyandotte Club, through which club's efforts the contest has been arranged, have secured pens from the following well known breeders of the state, each of them being representative breeders of their respective class:—

Rose C. White Leghorns, Mrs. Jennie Warren, Cottonwood Falls.

Rose C. R. I. Reds, Dr. J. Martin, Wichita.

B. P. Rocks, Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene.

Light Brahmas, F. A. Brown, Onaga.

White Wyandottes, Beecher & Beecher, Belleville.

The pens of B. P. Rocks and Light Brahmas represent very heavy laying strains. Mrs. Warren has for years been mating with the special idea of increasing prolificacy, while the White Wyandottes are pedigree bred for laying. The Rhode Island Reds represent a breed of fowls in which the egg laying passion is well pronounced. So that taking all in all there may be expected to be a battle royal at the agricultural experiment station at Manhattan for a year to come, and something doing every day. M.

Thinks It Was a Big Dollar's Worth.

Editor FARM-POULTRY:— I want to say that the subscriber who neglects to take advantage of the opportunity to purchase volumes 4, 5, 6, and 7 of F.-P. is making a big mistake.

I began by buying the magazine from a news stand in Philadelphia two years ago. When I saw the offer of four volumes for one dollar I sent at once for them. All winter I did nothing at home nights and on my journeys to and from work on the trolley cars but read the numbers in succession. When I came across anything which interested me I marked it with a blue pencil. When I had read the whole lot through — which took me six months—I started clipping out the marked articles. I left nothing much but the covers and a few strips of paper. Then I sorted the articles. Next I bought packages of manila envelopes 4½ x 10, and wrote on the backs such titles as "Incubation," "Moisture," "Temperature," "Scratching Sheds," "Burglar Alarms," "Brooders," etc. By having each class indexed and in envelopes I have no trouble in finding anything in a hurry. Indeed, I have given several friends the benefit of this knowledge in the treatment of sick fowls, and in other ways. I have built chicken coops and small runs for little chicks from plans cut out of these papers. Indeed, I have a whole library of poultry literature for just $1 — the biggest dollar's worth any man could ever get.

Rutledge, Pa. M. F. REEVE.

Not many more will be able to get the bargain in poultry literature Mr. Reeve got. There are only a few of those old volumes left, and no complete volumes of old numbers, except of those four volumes, 4, 5, 6, and 7. When they are gone we will be pretty near out of back numbers. Years ago it was the policy of the publishers to provide for the large demand for copies of papers running back through several years, and for those who wanted complete sets of the paper from the first number. We have no doubt that there are many more complete sets of FARM-POULTRY in the hands of poultry keepers than of all other poultry papers combined. But as the paper grows older the back numbers make too big a library for most people to read and keep up with current literature, while the office work connected with supplying them grows correspondingly burdensome, and for a number of years now we have made no provision for complete sets of the paper for those wanting them, and have printed extra copies to supply future demands only occasionally in case a number contained an article sure to be in demand for a long time. With calls for samples supplied with the latest issue of the paper it now frequently happens that an issue is entirely exhausted within a very short time after its appearance. Again it may happen that the few hundreds reserved are not all called for before the next paper appears. It is from such surpluses as these that we supply back numbers when we can, but conditions have changed so that the back number trade is no longer an important item in our business; we merely supply what we happen to have as an accommodation to subscribers, and have to report about half the time that we are out of the paper desired.

What few full volumes are left are a big bargain at the price, but we would not advise anyone to use them without reading the paper today. For present use a year's subscription now is a better investment than the old numbers; at the same time, after the subscription to F.-P., we doubt whether anyone could invest a dollar in poultry literature to better advantage than in that four volume bargain.

Poultry Association Changes Name.

A number of members of the Fitchburg Poultry Association met recently at Leominster and voted to transfer the association from Fitchburg to Leominster, and to change the name to Leominster Poultry Association.

The Association will hold a show in Music Hall, Feb. 8—10. Officers elected are:—Pres., A. A. Tisdale, Leominster. Vice-prests., J. A. Ashline, Fitchburg; L. H. Brown, Lunenburg; M. H. Bosworth, Leominster. Sec'y, H. A. Benedict, Fitchburg. Treas., J. L. Frost, Fitchburg. Auditor, I. C. Green, Leominster. Supt. of hall, F. D. Burdette, Leominster. Judge, I. K. Felch.

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at 8042 Winthrop building, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give, only tells you how he was cured after years of search for relief. Hundreds have tested it with success.

This is the **Quaker City Grinding Mill.**

For Corn and Cobs, Feed and Table Meal.

Send for all mills advertised; keep the best and return all others. Built in 8 sizes. 1 to 20 horse power. Ball bearing, easy running. Freight paid. Send for our 38th Annual Catalogue. It's free.

Sent on Trial.

The A. W. Straub Co. 3737 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa. 47-49 Canal St., Chicago, Ills.

FEATHERS

And

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

Consignments of feathers solicited. Poultry supplies of all kinds. Send for price list and quantity discounts. Satisfaction guaranteed.

EMPIRE SUPPLY CO.,

9 Washington Place, New York, N. Y.

IT'S EASY to make a good roof, and it's cheap too, if you use

ARROW BRAND ASPHALT READY ROOFING

No trouble, no repairs. Proof against heat, cold, rain or sun. Sand or gravel surfaced. Send for samples, booklet and prices.

Asphalt Ready Roofing Co., 80 Pine St., New York

FOR SALE

For a Short Time Only.

Breeding and young stock; prize winning and utility birds from the following popular breeds:

BARRED, WHITE, AND BUFF ROCKS; WHITE AND SILVER WYANDOTTES; AND WHITE SHERWOODS.

A big chance for a little money, if taken at once.

T. H. CAMPBELL, Prop., Ellsworth, Me.

Union Lock Poultry Fencing

As It Looks When Erected

Strongest and Best

By Every Test.

Has been fully tested by leading poultrymen. All heights (12 in. to 7 ft.) Has fine mesh for small chicks. Over 1,000 rods of this fence used on Lakewood Poultry Farm, New Jersey. You will be pleased with it.

Our Low Price will Surprise You.

We will ship from mills in Connecticut, Illinois and California, and guarantee prompt delivery. Catalogue of Farm and Poultry Fencing sent free.

Write Us What You Want. Do It To-Day.

CASE BROTHERS,

16-22 Main St., Colchester, Conn.

When Eggs are High

Begin to feed Sheridan's Condition Powder to your flock early in the fall and your hens will coin money for you during fall and winter months when eggs are high. It makes hens healthy and makes them lay abundantly.

SHERIDAN'S Condition Powder

Used and endorsed by prosperous poultry raisers for over 30 years. Sold by druggists, grocers, feed dealers. If you can't get it we send one pack. 25c., five, $1. A two-lb. can, $1.20; six, $5. Express paid. Sample Poultry Paper free.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

You Want Them

You do want every day a nestful of eggs from September to April, when they will command the highest prices per dozen in the large markets, and are in great demand.

Getting eggs when you want them is a matter of choice. You can have them or not. It depends wholly upon the care, feeding, and management.

Four essentials are absolutely necessary to succeed, as follows:—

1st. Hatch your chickens in the months of March, April and May.

2d. Keep them growing so the pullets will mature early and lay by October.

3d. Help your hens over the molting season, so that all will lay early.

4th. Follow the example of successful poultry raisers, who by the use of SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER in the mash food, as directed, are doing all of the above, and increasing their profits yearly. It is a powerful food digestive. Therefore, no matter what foods you use in the mash, mix with it daily SHERIDAN'S POWDER; it assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to form new plumage; to make pullets mature early; to make hens lay when you want eggs.